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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR JANUARY 2, 1963

This Stearman plane was originally used as a trainer in World War II. It has now been converted to agricultural use. Here, it's about to pull up after a run over a field of onions. More and more airplanes and helicopters are being used for spraying and dusting crops with insecticides and fungicides. In the foreground are a county agent annd an insecticide specialist.

German award to McArdle

Dr. Richard E. McArdle, former Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, has been awarded the Knight Commander's Cross by the Federal Republic of Germany. The award was made by the German Ambassador Knarl Heinrich Knappstein at a special luncheon held for Dr. McArdle at the German Embassy in Washington, D.C.

The citation accompanying the award said: "Under Dr. McArdle's personal direction a large number of German forestry specialists were given an opportunity to observe first-hand the administrative methods and research results of the U.S. Federal Forest Service."

The citation added that this has led to a closer reciprocal relationship, friendship and professional respect between forestry specialists of both countries.

AMERICANS ALL!

"In all Government activities we need to make full use of employee skills and abilities without discrimination as to race, creed, sex, or individual handicap.

"To this end—and to assure each of you equal opportunity in the Federal service—we have firm policies to guide management. But these alone are not enough.

"Your attitude toward your fellow employee is of utmost importance in keeping the Federal service free of any discrimination. Let us cast aside the narrow labels that can set us apart—wear only the proud mark of Americans."

—President John F. Kennedy.

Space age agriculture

THE DRAMATIC story of how airplanes and helicopters have become essential tools in modern agriculture is told in picture and text in a recent Centennial booklet—*Aircraft in Agriculture*.

The story begins with the chance meeting of a ranger of the U.S. Forest Service and Major "Hap" Arnold—future commanding general of the U.S. Air Force—out of which the first forest fire patrol was formed.

Photographs then show the development of aircraft and how it has been adapted to meet the needs of agriculture. Among these uses are fighting insects and plant diseases, seeding grass on rangeland and the spreading of fertilizers. Ranchers use airplanes and helicopters to "ride fence," locate strays, hunt coyotes and inspect their livestock and range.

During blizzards both airplanes and helicopters are used to bring hay and grain to stranded livestock.

One of the recent advances made in the continued fight against plant and animal insect pests and diseases has been the use of airplanes to fight the screwworm infestation. Male flies which have been made sterile from nuclear radiation are released over wide areas by plane. Since the female fly mates but once this is proving an effective method of eradication.

In a section on "Aerial Photography" the booklet says, "In soil-survey, soil-conservation and watershed-protection work, aerial photos are used to prepare for land-use and soil maps, which indicate soil conditions and types, the topography of an area, and how land can best be used."

Under crop adjustment programs, these aerial maps are used to measure land and check compliance with adjustment contracts.

Since the first fire patrol more than 40 years ago, aircraft have become increasingly more important for the protection of our timberlands. Spotting fires when they are small, flying in "smokejumpers", spreading fire retardant chemicals and spreading insect and disease control dusts are some of the uses made of aircraft by the U.S. Forest Service.

First field examinations under the Civil Service Act were held in post offices in Chicago and New Orleans only 5 months after the act was signed Jan. 16. 1883.

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Supply Management

COMMENTS of some people both in and out of agriculture would give the impression that the cure of our farm problems would be the elimination of many programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In stating the policy of the Department on this matter Assistant Secretary John P. Duncan, Jr., in a recent speech had this to say:

"I know we have been accused of wanting to control and dictate to American Farmers. But this is just not so. This Administration wants agriculture to operate under as few controls as possible—and where it is practicable, under no controls whatsoever.

"But the plain facts are that over the years some crops have been produced in excess of our ability to market them. This has resulted in a huge buildup of these commodities, especially feed grains and wheat.

"Massive surpluses have hung over the market, driving prices down with painful consequences for our farm people. At the same time, these surpluses have laid an increasingly heavy burden on taxpayers, who are asked to foot the bill each year for handling, storage, and other charges.

"Nor are these the only effects. By depressing farm income, the surpluses cut back agriculture's purchasing power. And this is felt not only in fewer jobs and lower income in rural America—it is felt eventually on Wall Street and Fifth Avenue in New York, on State and Madison in Chicago, and on Main Street, USA.

". . . We feel it is the responsibility of the Government to help farmers do together what they cannot do alone. We feel supply-management is one tool to accomplish this goal. . . . Supply management can be accomplished in different ways. In agriculture it means essentially the taking of positive action to bring about a reasonable balance between supply and demand. For farmers this has the purpose of helping them obtain fair prices for their products."

Clarence H. Girard has been named Deputy Administrator for Regulatory Programs in AMS. Donald A. Campbell succeeded Mr. Girard as director of the AMS packers and stockyards division. The new Deputy Administrator has 21 years of experience in the administration of the Department's regulatory programs.

The broader view

Executives who have spent years in somewhat specialized career activities often find themselves in positions of high responsibility calling for the broadest kind of perspective. To meet this need the USDA Graduate School pioneered with a pilot program designed to help such executives with a more comprehensive approach to problem solving.

The program was offered to 45 Federal executives divided into 3 groups of 15 each. Each group met with the visiting scholar in seminar sessions 4 days each week. On the 5th day they attended a public lecture on highlights of material covered in the seminars.

The lecture series included: "Calling All Generalists" by Stuart Chase, author and lecturer; "The Re-Creation of the Great Community" by Henry Steele Commager, Professor of History and American Studies at Amherst College; "The Humanities, Critical Issues, and The Quest For Wholeness" by Maxwell H. Goldberg, Executive Director of the Humanities Center for Liberal Education at the University of Massachusetts; "The Real Issue Between The United States And The Soviet Union" by Hans Morganthau, Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy, University of Chicago; "The Futurization of Life" by Robert J. Blakely, Director of General Extension and Professor of Adult Education, State University of Iowa; and "Is Congress Obsolete" by Stephen K. Bailey, Dean of the Maxwell Graduate School at Syracuse University.

The lectures have been published by the USDA Graduate School under the title "Critical Issues and Decisions." Copies are on sale by the Graduate School Book Store.

S. R. Newell cited

The Regents' Distinguished Service Award of the University of Maryland was presented to S. R. Newell, former Deputy Administrator of SRS, at a recent Honors Convocation held at the University. Mr Newell was the only alumnus of the institution to be so honored.

The award citation called attention to the 40 years of public service in which Mr. Newell has headed important national programs for the U.S. Department of Agriculture with distinction. It states that from 1922, when he graduated from the University of Maryland until his retirement from the Department in 1962, his career in agriculture and government has been one of increasing responsibility.

CSC Anniversary

"FOUR SCORE years of service to America" is the theme for the month-long observance of the 80th Anniversary of the Civil Service Act. The Act was signed on Jan. 16, 1883. It marked the foundation of the merit system that covers nearly all employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture as well as most other Federal workers.

President Kennedy has issued a Proclamation providing for a Nation-wide observance of the anniversary during January 1963. In his Proclamation, he called on Federal Agencies, leaders of industry and other public-spirited groups to arrange and participate in appropriate ceremonies in communities throughout the country.

Observance of the 80th Anniversary of the Civil Service Act provides a special opportunity to focus public attention on the public service and tell the story of civil service. Because the Department shares with other departments and agencies the responsibility for the maintenance of an effective Federal work force, it is appropriate that we plan to participate in the observance of the anniversary.

Emphasis will be given to agency and citizen participation in local ceremonies in centers of Federal employment throughout the country. The Civil Service Commission will plan, promote, and coordinate national aspects of the observance and will provide guidance and informational materials to support community programs. Regional offices of the Commission will give leadership to and cooperate with Federal field installations and other organizations in developing appropriate projects and ceremonies in their areas.

President Kennedy in his proclamation pointed out that the Civil Service Act has stood the tests of time in providing the excellence in civil service which is required for successful execution of Federal programs and policies which have deep significance to all Americans and all citizens of the free world.

"The life of every American is touched directly or indirectly every day by the services which Federal public servants perform," he added.

Edgar B. Smith, Jr., of Lampasas has been appointed a member of the Texas State ASC Committee. He replaces George O. Duncan, Sr., of Alvin, who has resigned.

Among the 116 AMS poultry inspectors and graders recently granted *Certificates of Merit* and cash awards for superior performance are Daniel H. Painter—second from left—who supervises inspection in 35 processing plants in a five-State area around Washington, D.C., and Donald A. Niebuhr—third from left—officer-in-charge of the AMS poultry and egg grading office at the New York City terminal market. Awards were presented Mr. Painter and Niebuhr by AMS Administrator S. R. Smith—right. At left is Hermon I. Miller, director of the AMS poultry division.

Food guide for newlyweds

Given as the experiences of a recently married Helen and John Young, a new U.S. Department of Agriculture bulletin *Food for the Young Couple* offers a number of suggestions to newlyweds to help them over some of the hurdles of setting up housekeeping.

Budgeting is one of the first suggestions. It tells how the Youngs arrived at a reasonable food budget after keeping records of their food bills for several weeks. Then it tells how Helen plans meals ahead to avoid impulse buying and last minute meal combinations that may unbalance both the budget and diet. Since Helen and John both work, the bulletin offers suggestions on the use of convenience foods. There is a section on "Mealtime at the Youngs'" and a number of ways in which the Youngs cut food costs. This is followed by "The Youngs Food Plan for a Week on a Budget of $18 to $20." The daily menus for a week are given together with Helen's food pattern for pregnancy. The bulletin concludes with a list of staple food items purchased on the first trip to the grocery store and a list of kitchen tools and utensils with which the Youngs started housekeeping.

The 16-page bulletin is available from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

AMS poultry division awards

Under a special awards and promotion appraisal program just introduced by the Agricultural Marketing Service's poultry division, 116 poultry inspectors and graders were presented superior performance awards.

A *Certificate of Merit* and a cash award ranging from $150 to $250 went to each of the 116 employees for sustained superior performance in carrying out his duties. A total of nearly $20,000 was granted to these inspectors and graders.

The honored employees are members of a team of 2,400 poultry inspectors and graders stationed in markets and processing plants across the Nation.

Seed protein meeting

An international meeting on the chemistry and biochemistry of seed proteins, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, will be held at the ARS Southern utilization research laboratory in New Orleans, La., Jan. 21–23.

Among Department scientists who will present papers at the conference are the following: Dr. W. J. Wolf, Northern utilization laboratory, Peoria, Ill.; Dr. A. M. Altschul, Southern utilization laboratory, New Orleans; and Dr. H. W. Siegelman, crops research division, ARS, Beltsville, Md.

Your annual leave

THE 1963 ANNUAL leave year begins Jan. 6, 1963 and ends Jan. 4, 1964. You may not carry over to the 1964 annual leave year more than 30 days of annual leave, or the amount you carried over to the 1963 leave year, whichever is greater.

The liberal leave policy of the Federal Government is provided because those who have made a study of employee efficiency believe the job as well as the employee benefit from vacation time sandwiched in between periods of good hard work. Employees do better work and enjoy their work more when annual leave is used to ease tensions and provide a change of interest.

Since the amount of leave you can take and the amount you can carry over varies with the time you have been in the Federal services, here is a brief review:

If you are a new employee—You must be employed for a continuous period of 90 days before you can take any annual leave. If you have been employed in Federal service more than 90 days and less than 3 years, you earn leave at the rate of 4 hours for each pay period, or 13 days each year. After 3 years of service you earn leave at the rate of 6 hours each pay period or 20 workdays a year. You may accumulate any unused leave you carry over from 1 year to another up to 30 days or 240 hours. Any leave left over at the end of the leave year in excess of 30 days is forfeited.

If you are an older employee—After 15 years of service, you earn leave at the rate of 8 hours each pay period, or 26 days a year. If you are fortunate in having accumulated leave carried over from the period before the 30-day limitation, then you may not carry over leave in excess of the amount of accumulated leave you had at the beginning of the leave year. This means simply that any of the 26 days leave not used during the leave year is forfeited. Or if you use more than 26 days, you reduce permanently the leave you have in excess of 30 days by the number of days you use in excess of the 26.

Permission to use annual leave should be obtained from your supervisor.

Sidney Levingston of Ruleville has succeeded George C. Cortright of Rolling Fork as a member of the Mississippi State ASC Committee.

The annual meeting of the American Society of Range Management will be held at Rapid City, S.D., Feb. 12–15

The Smokey Bear story

ONCE UPON A TIME there was no Smokey Bear. Although, today, Smokey is known far and wide as the symbol of fire prevention in our national forests it was not until 1945 that he came into being.

Since the beginning of the Forest Service in 1905, there has been a continuing effort to teach the public the basic principles of fire prevention. When World War II brought the extra danger to the Pacific coast forests from enemy shells and bombs, the aid of the Wartime Advertising Council was sought. The program is still sponsored by the council, ranking with savings bonds as one of its oldest public service projects.

At first, posters and other materials stressed war themes, but in 1944 the posters featured Walt Disney's Bambi, Thumper, and Flower. The animals had strong appeal and led to the creation of a new animal figure to serve as a permanent symbol of fire prevention.

The idea of a bear as a fire prevention symbol developed in a conference of Forest Service and advertising industry representatives. The bear met all the requirements. He was a forest animal and could assume a humanlike posture, enabling him to be shown practicing fire prevention. The name "Smokey" was taken from a New York fire chief called "Smokey Joe."

Albert Staehle, a Saturday Evening Post cover artist, drew the first Smokey Bear poster, showing a cub in dungarees and ranger's hat pouring water on a campfire. Although many artists have drawn Smokey, the man responsible for how he looks today is the Department artist Rudy Wendelin, who is art coordinator for the entire campaign. He serves as "caretaker" of Smokey's image.

The living Smokey was found, a dazed and badly burned cub, in the wake of a forest fire on the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico in 1950. Nursed back to health, he now lives in the National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C.

Smokey's headquarters, however, are in a Forest Service office where the program is under the direction of Norman Weeden, a forester and former supervisor of the Coronado National Forest in New Mexico.

Mrs. Hadla N. Rodriguez recently received a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $100 for outstanding work performance as secretary to David Gomez-Montoya, chief of ACP, and district offices division.

Smokey Bear, who has done so much to appeal to the public to be sure their campfires are "dead out" and that "only you can prevent forest fires."

Tenants all

God has lent us the earth for our life; it is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us, and whose names are already written in the book of creation, as to us; and we have no right, by anything that we do or neglect, to involve them in unnecessary penalties, or deprive them of benefits which it was in our power to bequeath. And this the more, because it is one of the appointed conditions of the labour of men that, in proportion to the time between the seed-sowing and the harvest, is the fulness of the fruit; and that generally, therefore, the farther off we place our aim and the less we desire to be ourselves the witnesses of what we have laboured for, the more wide and rich will be the measure of our success.

JOHN RUSKIN,
"The Seven Lamps of Architecture."

By the way

GOOD PUBLIC relations is a part of our job as employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We want the public to have a good impression of the Department. We want them to think well of us.

Because of so many good ideas on this subject in a recent article in "Link", the newsletter of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, we wish to share them with you:

"Public relations is simply the image we create in the minds of people we associate with and communicate with in our everybody business and social life.

"There is no magic formula for good public relations, because people have different characteristics—personality, initiative and pride. The person with a pleasing personality; that is, a genuine smile, a friendly voice, and a sense of humor, finds it easy to have good public relations. Those not endowed with a pleasing personality, but having initiative and pride can have good public relations by self discipline. The desire to improve must be present.

"A good understanding of human relations is important in dealing with different kinds of people. If we know the of person we are dealing with, we should speak his language—something that's understood and often appreciated. However, it's more difficult and more important, at times, to be a good listener.

"Little farmers, big farmers, part time farmers, and city people often have different problems, needs and wants. A good public relations program should be designed to include all segments of our population.

"Good public relations cannot be built in a day or in a year. It must be a continuous part of or our everyday work."

". . . No man ever made a success by himself. The successful man is judged not by what he can do alone, but what he can get others to help him do. Good will, the final objective of public relations, usually creates in others a willingness to assist us in our business or social life."

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin

FOR JANUARY 16, 1963

Some of the automatic data-processing equipment at the Management Data Service Center in New Orleans being used in the conversion to the MODE system. Here payrolls will be computed, personnel records kept, and budget and accounting data calculated and transferred to tapes for future reference. At present the first phase of MODE—the handling of the Department's payroll—is being tested. When conversion is completed, the payroll for all Department employees will be computed at the MDSC in New Orleans and the data for bonds and paychecks will be put on tape to be sent to Department of Treasury disbursing offices where our checks will be issued.

Enviable record

THE RESPONSE of Department of Agriculture employees to the 1962 United Givers Fund and similar fund raising campaigns indicates their willingness to carry their full share of community and civic responsibility.

In Kansas City, Department employees were given a United Fund Campaign goal of $5,300. When the campaign ended, employees had topped this goal by 174 percent. Total contributions were $9,229. The offices in the 8930 Ward Parkway Building alone contributed $8,782.

John F. Hays, chief, personnel management division field office of ASCS, served as "Colonel" in the Federal Government Division of the campaign. He was responsible for all Department offices in Kansas City. Julia S. Lamb was "Captain" of the campaign for Department offices in the Ward Parkway Building. Allen C. Hessler was "Captain" for the rest of the Department offices in Kansas City.

Under their leadership the United Campaign stressed "fair share" giving—1 hour of pay per month for the year. A blue banner was given to offices which had at least 90 percent "fair share" givers and a gold banner went to those with 80 to 90 percent.

The personnel management division field office of ASCS had the distinction of being the first Federal office in Kansas City ever to have received a banner of any kind. It was awarded a gold banner at special ceremonies.

In the Washington, D.C., area, 11,171 Department employees contributed $191,289 to the 1962 United Givers Fund, This was 7.8 percent over the 100 percent goal. Campaign Director Clare Hendee, Forest Service Deputy Chief for Administration, sparked the fund raising effort. He was assisted by 700 keymen, led by 28 agency campaign directors.

In 1900, 37 percent of our labor force was in agriculture. In 1960, only 8.6 percent.

MODE progress

ORDERLY excitement prevails at the Department's Management Data Service Center in New Orleans. The specialists assigned to MODE are preparing for the launching of the first phase of this system. Conversion is underway to use our big 705 III automatic data computer to calculate and put on tape the payroll for nearly 6,000 employees of the Southern Region of ARS and the office and staff offices of the Secretary.

Programs for preparation of the payroll have been written and are now being tested. Bond and pay check tapes have gone to the Treasury Department for further tests to make sure the system is working so that when your checks and bonds come to you through MODE they will be on time and correctly made out.

As soon as this testing insures that all parts of this intricate process are functioning perfectly, the first phase of MODE will be operational. Then, each pay period after that, the 705 III computer will calculate and put on tape the payroll for additional employees—between 7 and 20 thousand at a time—until all Department employees are receiving their checks through the MODE integrated system.

This will mean that the payrolls for the Department's approximately 100,000 permanent and 25,000 temporary employees will be prepared in 1 central office instead of the 87 separate offices where they have been prepared. This will cut the cost of payrolling from $46 to about $31, or $15 per year, for each employee.

Of course, there's much more to MODE than preparing payrolls. MODE—the Management of Objectives with Dollars through Employees—will use the 705 III and other computers for handling personnel records and for budget and accounting data. Savings of $1.3 million to the taxpayers are expected from the adoption of this unique approach to management of manpower and money.

Using automatic data processing at the New Orleans center, the SCS has put into effect a new timekeeping procedure that cuts man-hours in reporting time from an estimated 294,000 to 141,000 hours per year. The conversion to ADP represents a net saving of $400,000 annually.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, agricultural exports reached a record total of $5.1 billion. This total includes both exports for dollars and exports under Public Law 480.

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As I see it

THIS YEAR we have before us the best opportunities in history to help the people who live in rural America make their communities good places to live and to earn a living.

The 87th Congress gave USDA many new opportunities for many of its agencies to broaden our services to all rural people—those who live in the small towns and cities and in the open country—farm people and other rural residents, on Main Street, along highways and country lanes.

Several new types of loans are now available to rural families and associations to expand economic opportunities and to improve community facilities and living conditions.

The Housing Act of 1961 expanded the farm housing program to include loans to people living in small towns and nonfarm people in the open country. The Senior Citizens Housing Act of 1962 provides loans to people over 62 in rural areas for modern housing that, though modest, will be decent, safe and sanitary.

Additional funds make it possible for rural electric cooperatives to make loans to their customers to set up new industrial and commercial enterprises in rural communities.

These loans from regular Department funds and from the Area Redevelopment and Small Business Acts have attracted much larger investments of private funds in the rural economy—investments more than 10 times greater than the Federal funds involved.

The Agricultural Act of 1962 authorizes the Department to initiate rural renewal projects in rural areas with chronically low income. Similar projects for resource development and conservation are authorized. We can provide technical assistance and loans to local public agencies to develop comprehensive far-reaching programs of economic development in local areas.

The Act gives the Department new and expanded responsibilities to promote more rapid growth of our National economy through wise use of land, water, and forests. The Agricultural Conservation Program has been made permanent. USDA can make long-term agreements providing adjustment payments and cost-sharing with farmers and ranchers. Cropping systems and land use will be changed to develop soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreation.

The 1962 Act sets up new credit, cost-sharing and technical services to rural land owners and communities to expand the outdoor recreational enterprises demanded by a growing urban population with increasing leisure. Watershed projects now may encompass public recreation, future municipal water supply and provision of industrial water.

Congress, in the appropriation Act for this year, specifically provided for Rural Areas Development education for action and organizational leadership through Extension, and for the establishment of the staff coordinating Office of Rural Areas Development.

—John A. Baker,
Assistant Secretary for Rural Development and Conservation.

Leadership in developing an evaluation plan for setting grades and salaries of research scientists has won a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $500 for James H. Starkey, Jr., ARS. Mr. Starkey—left—receiving the award and congratulations from Dr. Byron T. Shaw, ARS Administrator. There to add his congratulations is Deputy Administrator Frank H. Spencer. The plan has been adopted by the Civil Service Commission for Government-wide use.

New USDA Club

Representatives of U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies in Vermont have combined to form a USDA Club at the University of Vermont. Joseph Bornstein, assistant professor of the University's Agricultural Engineering department, was elected president.

Agencies of the Department represented are the Northeast Forest Experiment Station, Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service and the Soil Conservation Service.

ARS official cited

James H. Starkey, Jr., Assistant Administrator of ARS, recently received a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $500 for his leadership in developing an evaluation plan for setting grades and salaries of research scientists in ARS.

The new evaluation plan has been adopted, with minor modification, by the Civil Service Commission for Government-wide use in classifying research positions. It provides for basing a scientist's salary grade on the quality of his work, his productivity and the difficulty of his research assignment. This evaluation is made by a committee of other scientists.

Before Mr. Starkey developed the new plan, the only way scientists could be promoted to higher salaried positions was by reassignment to administrative duties. Advancement was limited for scientists engaged in individual research, without supervisory responsibilities, regardless of their ability or accomplishments.

Dr. Byron T. Shaw, ARS Administrator, says the plan is proving of major importance in the agency's efforts to recruit and keep outstanding research people in Federal Service. Although the development of this plan was a team effort of the finest type, Dr. Shaw credits Mr. Starkey with originating the idea.

First meeting of the newly formed USDA Employee-Management Cooperation Council. From left to to right: George B. Hickey ASCS; Kenneth F. McDaniel, FAS; Tom T. Townsend, Pers.; Mary C. McCausland, Pers.; Robert L. Hill, Pers.; Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel; Dr. F. L. Herchenroeder, National Association of Federal Veterinarians; C. T. Norris, National Association of County Office Employees; Dillard B. Lasseter, also representing NASCOE; Dr. Thomas S. Ronningen, Organization of Professional Employees, USDA; Earl R. Glover, OPEDA. Absent at time picture was taken: Vaux Owen, National President, NFFE.

Employee-Management Council

Some 31,000 employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and employees of ASC county committees, are represented by their leaders on the newly formed USDA Employee-Management Cooperative Council.

This Council held its first major business meeting in Washington, D.C., recently to consider personnel legislation expected to come before the present Congress. The Department management solicited the views of employee leaders on 19 proposals. These views will be considered in determining the Department's position when it recommends legislation or reports on bills.

The Council is made up of representatives of employee organizations that have been recognized by the Department at the National level, on the one hand, and of USDA management on the other.

USDA Graduate School

Registration for the spring semester evening courses in the USDA Graduate School will begin January 26 and continue through February 2 in the patio of the Administration Building, Washington, D.C.

Classes will begin the week of February 4 and end May 30. In general, the tuition is $12 per credit hour. Although the Graduate School does not grant degrees, arrangements can be made to have credit hours earned to apply toward a degree at a number of colleges and universities. A student should consult in advance of registration with the college or university from which he wishes to receive credit toward a degree.

Anyone seeking further information may write or phone the USDA Graduate School.

Rhett M. Stroud, program specialist at the North Carolina State ASCS Office, recently received a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $400 for his suggestion for the use of one form to replace four others with a saving of time and money for the Department.

First Aid Guide

To replace several First Aid Guides published by various agencies in the Department, a new "First Aid Guide For USDA Employees" has been published. An effort has been made to provide every employee in the Department with a copy. If you have not received your copy contact your supervisor or personnel officer and obtain one.

The material for this up-to-date First Aid Guide has been taken from the American Red Cross First Aid Text Book and from guides used by a number of Department agencies, particularly the Forest Service.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . Agriculture is the Nation's biggest industry? Farming employs 7 million workers—more than the combined employment in transportation, public utilities, the steel industry, and the automobile industry. Agriculture's assets total $207 billion, equal to: Nearly three-fourths of the value of current assets of all corporations in the United States, or nearly two-thirds of the market value of all corporation stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. The value of agriculture's production assets represents around $23,000 for each farm employee.

. . . The farmer spends $26 to $27 billion a year for goods and services to produce crops and livestock? He spends another $15 billion a year for the same things that city people buy—food, clothing, drugs, furniture, appliances, and other products and services.

Each year the farmer's purchases include:

- $2.5 to $3 billion in new farm tractors and other motor vehicles, machinery, and equipment. (About $1 billion was spent in 1959 by primary iron and steel industry for equipment and new plants.)
- $3.5 billion for fuel, lubricants and maintenance of machinery and motor vehicles. Farming uses more petroleum than any other single industry.
- $1.5 billion for fertilizer and lime.
- Products containing 320 million pounds of rubber—about 9 percent of the total used in the United States, or enough to put tires on nearly 6 million automobiles.
- 28 billion kilowatt hours of electricity—or more than 4 percent of the Nation's total, or more than is needed annually by Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Houston, and Washington, D.C.
- 5 million tons of steel in the form of farm machinery, trucks, cars, fencing, and building materials. This is one-third as much steel as the automotive industry uses.

Using a new wind-erosion climatic index, developed by ARS and the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, scientists can now forecast in May the number of dust storms likely to occur in a 12-month period beginning the following January. These predictions can now be made with about 85 percent accuracy.

Our Under Secretaries

CHARLES S. Murphy is the 11th Under Secretary of Agriculture, a position established March 26, 1934 by the appropration act for the Department.

Earlier, Secretary Henry A. Wallace recommended legislation to establish the position but then the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Forestry and Agriculture held that the position was unnecessary, and had stated that he "did not like the idea of America aping certain procedures of Great Britain."

Rexford G. Tugwell, who had been professor of economics at Columbia University and had taken leave of absence from that position to become Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Secretary Wallace, became the first Under Secretary. He was sworn in June 19, 1934 and served until December 31, 1936.

Milburn L. "M. L." Wilson, who succeeded Tugwell, also moved up from the position of Assistant Secretary. Four of the 11 Under Secretaries of the Department had served as Assistant Secretary.

One Under Secretary, Claude R. Wickard, served less than a year before he became the 12th Secretary of Agriculture. He is one of the two Under Secretaries born in Indiana. Clarence J. McCormick is the other.

Three Under Secretaries were born in Iowa—M. L. Wilson, N. E. Dodd and Albert J. Loveland. Two were born in Missouri—Paul H. Appleby and True D. Morse. Birthplaces of the other are Kentucky, John B. Hutson; New York. Rexford G. Tugwell; North Carolina. Charles S. Murphy; and Texas, Grover B. Hill.

Eight of the 10 former Under Secretaries are still living. Wickard and McCormick are on their farms in Indiana. Dodd is living in Arizona and Morse in Colorado. Tugwell is living in Puerto Rico and Appleby, Wilson and Hutson in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Award to ARS scientist

For his research in developing improved methods of handling silage, Dr. C. H. Gordon, dairy husbandman of the Department's Agricultural Research Service, has been awarded the Z. W. Crane Award for 1962.

The presentation was made at the annual meeting of the National Silo Association in Chicago.

Dr. Gordon was selected for this honor for his work in developing low moisture silage. This research in silage handling is a part of the work of the animal husbandry research division of ARS.

Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson speaking at a recent meeting of the Gainesville, Fla., USDA Club. The Gainesville Club was organized Oct. 19, 1962.

Wingate Underhill

The new assistant to John P. Duncan, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Agricultural Marketing and Stabilization, is a native of Louisburg, N.C., with 30 years of service in the Department. He is Wingate E. Underhill who was serving as Deputy Administrator, Price and Production, ASCS, prior to his recent appointment to Assistant Secretary Duncan's staff.

Among positions Mr. Underhill has held since he came to the Department in 1933 are: Chief, Examining Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Secretary, Commodity Credit Corporation; Assistant to the Manager of CCC; and his position as Deputy Administrator with ASCS.

He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh and of the George Washington University Law School where he earned a J.D.—Juris Doctor—degree and served on the editorial staff of the George Washington Law Review. He has also done graduate work in economics at American University. During World War II, he served as a lieutenant in the Navy.

In 1958 Mr. Underhill received the Department's *Superior Service Award*. The following year, as a member of the Contract Disputes Board of CCC, he shared in the *Distinguished Service Award* made to that unit. Mr. Underhill will continue to serve as Chairman of the Contract Disputes Board.

Lisle Longsdorf, former Extension Service editor at the Kansas State University, has accepted an assignment at Cornell University where he will help interpret the work of the Cooperative Extension Service to rural and urban groups.

Field employees praised

MEMBERS of the new USDA Club at Gainesville, Fla., have been given a pat on the back by Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson. Speaking recently at the club's second meeting, Mr. Robertson pointed out that 9 out of 10 USDA employees are in the field.

"You people in the field represent the Department in Washington and in your contacts with the public, speak for the whole Department. The impressions you make help create the image of the Department in the public mind," he said.

He added that people coming to any of the field offices of the Department for help are entitled to accurate answers to their questions and courtesy becoming a public servant.

"And you do that here," he said "because we get very few complaints in Washington."

Referring to the Cuban situation and to the fighting between Communist China and India, and problems in such remote places as Afghanistan, he said they all add to our own problems. "They affect us here in America".

"American agriculture will be much more concerned in Florida than in the past," Mr. Robertson said, "and the problems will be so acute we will have a combined operations program, with all agricultural agencies united."

Unemployment and poverty is still a problem to be faced, he added. This includes how to equate the farmers' income with that of other segments of the population. The farmer's per capita income is now about half that of the rest of the people in this country.

The solutions to these problems are to a large extent in the hands of the Department's field employees, he said.

Officers of the Gainesville USDA Club are: Henry T. Stanley, president; Eugene H. Boyles, vice president; and Mrs. Doris Raines, secretary-treasurer.

Homer A. Taff, who has been serving in the SCS watershed planning division in Washington, D.C., has been appointed SCS State Conservationist for Kentucky.

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR JANUARY 30, 1963

As I see it

LIBRARIANS look with nostalgia on the days when patrons discussed Dewey classification and card catalogs instead of automated storage and retrieval systems and mechanical translation. Librarians are keenly aware of the problems in meeting the needs for up-to-date information and are interested in the application of new mechanized techniques.

It is unfortunate that promoters, the popular press and the computer industry have publicized the impression that machines are now ready to solve all of the libarians' and the scientists' problems for storing and locating scientific information.

"Explosive" is the term commonly used to describe the growth of scientific publications. It is difficult to realize that of the total number of publications in agriculture, biology and chemistry, one-half were issued since 1950. The output doubles every 8 to 10 years, and we must have improved techniques for handling these materials.

What is the status today of library mechanization and automation? Microfilm, microcards, and similar specialized devices permit the reduction or miniaturization of articles so that they can be compactly stored. However, using them even with special reading machines is difficult. There is no machine system now in operation which will store the materials in a library as large and complex as ours and then make them readily available in usable form to patrons. Specialized indexing systems using machines have been developed and are being used, particularly by abstracting services, in order to provide prompt notification concerning new publications. Machine translation is still experimental, extremely costly, and able to handle only a limited subject area, and one or two languages. Many experts doubt that it will ever provide a practical solution to our translation problems.

James L. Sundquist,
Deputy Under Secretary of Agriculture

Those who hope for the little black box with the buttons which can be pushed to provide information in their fields of interest will find that it may take 50 years for such a development, if it ever arrives. For the next decade, at least, library users will find that libraries will continue in their present form and methods, with gradual machine adaptations. The National Agricultural Library pioneered in automation experimentation, and will continue to consider and use any methods that are practical and economical.

—Foster E. Mohrhardt,
Director, NAL.

Edgar B. Smith, Jr., of Lampasas has been appointed a member of the Texas State ASC Committee. He replaces George O. Duncan, Sr., of Alvin, who has resigned.

Deputy Under Secretary

JAMES L. Sundquist, administrative assistant to Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, has been named Deputy Under Secretary of Agriculture by Secretary Freeman.

In the newly-created post, Sundquist, 47, of Arlington, Va., will assist Secretary Freeman and Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy, and will act for Mr. Murphy in the performance of his duties.

The new official is a veteran of 21 years in the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government. He was a member of the White House staff under President Truman and an administrative analyst for the Bureau of the Budget in the 1940's.

Sundquist, a native of West Point, Utah, has served as assistant secretary to New York Governor Averell Harriman in 1955–57, as an aide to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and in other posts with the U.S. Army in Europe and the Office of Defense Mobilization. He has a master's degree in public administration from Syracuse University. He is married and has three sons, Erik, a Harvard University student, Mark, at Antioch College, and James.

To save a life

Your donation of a pint of blood to the Red Cross Blood Bank may save a life. That life may be a member of your immediate family—or yourself. Because the Department participates in this program, you and every member of your family are eligible to receive any amount of blood in any hospital in the United States whenever necessary. There is no cost. This is regardless of whether you donate blood.

If you are between the age of 18 and 60 years and in good health, you can help maintain the Department's eligibility to participate in this program. To be eligible, 20 percent of the Department's employees must donate over a 12-month period.

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will be at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., Friday, February 8. Arrangements to contribute can be made with the person in charge of this program in your agency or by calling Mrs. Margaret Q. Hackett at the Health Unit—extension 3281.

New State FHA Directors: Lawrence E. Francis, California, Nevada and Hawaii; Henry F. Lowe, Maine; and G. W. F. Cavender, Tennessee.

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Travel Club tours

HAVE YOU been to England in the spring? Have you longed to visit the castles in Spain? Or take a trip to Tangier Island? Or see Mexico City and tour the country "south of the border?"

These are but a few of the interesting and exciting places being included in the schedule of tours for members of the USDA Travel Club this year. While the plans at this time are not firm and dates are subject to change, this is the tentative schedule of tours:

March—Charleston, S.C., with a possibility of seeing the beautiful azalea gardens in bloom and to visit the charming southern homes of this seaport city.

April—A New York City theatre trip. A visit to the Pennsylvania Dutch country. A trip to Monticello and the Virginia natural bridge. A tour of Virginia houses and gardens.

One of the first long tours scheduled for April and May is a 3-weeks "Spring in Mexico" tour of Mexico City and Colonial Mexico. Tentative dates are April 27 to May 11.

May—Separate tours to Bermuda, to Niagara Falls, the Apple Blossom Festival at Winchester, Va., a visit to Lonwood Gardens—Winterthur—National Arboretum—Sherwood Gardens—a Chestertown boat trip and visit to houses of this area.

In May and June a tour of England and Southern Europe is also planned.

June—Barter Theatre—Hershey, Pa.—Harpers Ferry.

Also in June and July a tour of the Scandinavian countries.

July—Two trips to Tangier Island.

August—Allenberry Theatre and Resort—Seashore—New York City theatre trip.

Again in August and September a tour of England and Southern Europe.

September—Pennsylvania Dutch country—Gettysburg—Blackwater Falls.

October—Williamsburg—The Great Smokies—Skyline Drive—Virginia houses and gardens.

November—New York City theatre trip.

Plentiful foods

USDA's February List:

Featured—Red tart cherries.

Other plentifuls—Eggs, peanuts and peanut products, winter pears, carrots, potatoes and canned corn.

Things turn up usually for the man who keeps digging.

Peter L. Henderson—left—marketing development branch of ERS' marketing economics division, receives a *Certificate of Merit* for his outstanding contribution to a research program which has helped to improve the marketing of farm products. Presenting the award is Nicholas Thuroczy, chairman of the Incentive Awards Committee of the marketing economics division.

Career service protection

As a Federal employee in the Department of Agriculture you have many valuable financial protections against loss of income because of sickness, accident, and unemployment. In this issue of *USDA*, we will briefly explain the protection in the event of disability.

Should you become disabled while a Federal employee—on the job or off—you may retire on disability provided you have had at least 5 years of civilian service. The decision as to whether the disibility is "total" is made in relation to the job. It would depend on whether or not you could continue to do your work.

A disability annuity is figured on the basis of length of service and the highest average basic salary earned during any 5 consecutive years of service. This is earned annuity. If it is lower than either 40 percent of your "highest 5 years" average salary or the amount of an annuity figured after increasing your service by the period from the date of separation to age 60, your annuity would be increased to the lesser of these amounts. The lesser of the two is the guaranteed minimum annuity.

If disability is caused by job-connected injury, you may be eligible for disability retirement or employees' compensation benefits and receive the one that is to your advantage. You cannot, however, receive both at the same time.

You may, however, establish claim to both benefits and use them alternately if it is to your advantage. For instance, should your disability require hospitalization, you may suspend the retirement annuity in order to received the free hospitalization provided under a claim for employee's compensation.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . The Department distributes 30 to 40 million copies of its publications each year? These are in response to inquiries and requests, except for "program aids" that tell a farmer how to take part in a specific USDA program.

. . . The Department each year issues about 500 new printed publications, ranging from pocket-size folders to large bound volumes; that it revises about 40 older popular bulletins, and reprints more than 250 popular bulletins?

. . . The Department keeps in stock about 4,000 different USDA publications—about 500 for popular use and others for more specialized use?

. . . Gardening enthusiasts aren't the only ones who weed? The National Agricultural Library, while weeding its collection, unearthed the original and revised *Territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean*, a historically valuable map compiled by Lt. G. K. Waren of the U.S. Army in 1857, and the equally rare set of original letters relating to the organization of the "Plant Pathological Section" of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. Antiquarians may visit the Reference Room, 1052–S, and request to see these unusual volumes.

An idea from Caesar

A device developed by Julius Caesar to cross the Rubicon is now being used by the Forest Service to prevent stream bank erosion. It is the gabion—a basket of rocks—used by the ancient Romans for building structures over rivers and streams.

The modern gabion is a 3-foot cube formed by tough galvanized steel wire. It is filled with rock and joined together with other units to form structures to prevent currents and eddies from undermining and washing away the banks of streams where vegetation does not provide necessary protection. Caesar made his gabions from vine and rope.

Robert Jansson of the recreation and lands staff of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest says the gabions are ideal for jetties and other protective structures in forest streams. They are less expensive and more effective than solid structures of concrete. The jetties control the direction of stream flow and turn them away from eroding stream banks.

The five employees who are participating in an inter-agency congressional operations assignment to the office of Kenneth Birkhead, Legislative Assistant to the Secretary, are shown here with Department officials who direct this training program. Left to right: George H. Buchanan, Office of Personnel, coordinator of the program; Victor A. Vaughn, ASCS; Thomas Q. Beatty, ASCS; Ralph E. Groening, FES; Jimmy D. Minyard, FAS; Leo G. K. Iverson, ARS; Mr. Birkhead; and Joseph M. Robertson, Administrative Assistant Secretary.

Employee development

FIVE Department employees are participating in a 6-week rotation assignment in congressional operations in cooperation with the employee development division, Office of Personnel. These employees have been assigned for a full 6-week period to the office of Kenneth Birkhead, Legislative Assistant to the Secretary.

During this period they are attending legislative hearings, briefings of the Secretary's staff and White House news conferences. They are preparing reports on legislative action and various agricultural bills and appropriations pending before Congress.

These five employees are Thomas Q. Beatty, ASCS; Ralph E. Groening, FES; Leo G. K. Iverson, ARS; Jimmy D. Minyard, FAS; and Victor A. Vauhn, ASCS; were part of the Department's nominations for the 7-month internship in congressional operations sponsored by the Civil Service Commission and the American Political Science Association.

The three Department employees accepted for the full internship which commenced in December 1962 and extends through the current session of Congress are George W. Tourtillott, FS; Bruce F. Beacher, CSESS; and George P. Herzog, REA.

Think Safety—Work Safely.

Career scholarships

New doors of opportunity may be opening to you. The National Institute of Public Affairs has a new Government-wide program on the launching pad to provide Career Education Awards—scholarships—to deserving civil servants.

Members of OPEDA heard Dr. Richard E. McArdle, former chief of the Forest Service and now Executive Director of the Institute, explain this program at a recent meeting.

In the scholarship program, Dr. McArdle said the Institute is looking for participants between 18 and 35, with at least 5 years Government experience, with a bachelor's degree and in grades 12 to 14.

He urged interested people to contact the National Institute of Public Affairs, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Wash. 6, D.C.

He said the Awards Program is designed to:

1. Stimulate the early identification of able young administrators.
2. Help advance their careers.
3. Improve the public service by aiding the development of potentially topflight executive talent.
4. Assist in building more effective communication between universities and public agencies with the expectation that agency administration will increasingly use graduate-level educational programs specifically geared to "our" needs.

Quest for quality

STENOGRAPHERS and typists are as much in the Government's "quest for quality" as the scientists, technicians and administrative people, says John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. The quest is not limited to filling professional-level positions in the top grades.

"There is an impression in some quarters," he said, "that the quest for quality is limited to the graduate and professional levels. Let me state emphatically that this is not the case.

"It has equal validity at the clerical level. As a matter of fact, it is particularly significant with respect to stenographers and typists, the most populous class of 'white collar' jobs in the Federal service. There are more than 130,000 stenographer and typist positions today, and some 41,000 secretarial positions. It is obvious that high quality performance in these jobs is essential to reach the higher levels of productivity we are determined to achieve."

He added that the higher salary scales Federal agencies now offer provide "a new opportunity and obligation to raise standards for entry and subsequent performance."

He said that the CSC contemplates changes in its system for determining entrance grades to tighten standards for entry to typist positions at grade GS–3 and stenographer positions at grade 4.

In the U.S. Department of Agriculture there are nearly 3,000 stenographers and a little more than 5,000 typists, or about 8,000 in these positions to which Mr. Macy refers.

Denver USDA Club

A tour of our 50th State via a 30-minute color sound film entitled "Hawaii Calls" was the featured event of the first meeting of the new year for members of the Denver USDA Club. The four major islands—Hawaii, Kauai, Oahu and Maui—were included in the filmed tour.

New officers of the club are: John Banks, OGC, president; Henry Keller, AMS, vice president; Katherine O'Connor, SCS, secretary; and Lois Gay, FS, treasurer.

Mr. Keller, who serves also as program chairman, arranged for the showing of the films on Hawaii.

This year the Red Cross celebrates its 100th anniversary.

Work is not only the way to make a living, but the way to make a life.

Our anniversary

"FOOD WILL win the war and write the peace" was the fighting slogan of the U.S. Department of Agriculture when *USDA Employee News Bulletin* was born 21 years ago. The first issue dated Feb. 6, 1942, recalls the fervor of wartime activity and the shortages accompanying the war effort.

Employees were told that the chief war job of the Department "is to help farmers produce enough food and fiber to keep the allied nations' food store adequately supplied."

USDA War Boards were organized in each State and county to spearhead the drive for increased farm production and to conserve on materials needed by our military forces.

Farmers were being taught to repair their machinery and vocational agriculture teachers were helping out in the 10,000 county high school machine shops. The machinery that could not be repaired and all other scraps of metal were being gathered to provide steel and iron for tanks, planes, guns and ships.

This first issue of *USDA* carried this grim prediction:

"Department employees are not going to get new tires when the present ones wear out on their official cars or their personal cars used for official business. They may as well accept that now as a settled fact and act in the light of it." Department scientists were experimenting with the guayule bush as a possible new source of rubber.

There was a drastic restriction on burlap bags and farmers were advised to save their bailing wire.

Advice on "Victory Gardens" encouraged many more farm gardens, more fruit gardens and more community and school gardens but cautioned against using scarce seed and fertilizers on unproductive garden plots.

Then there was this brief statement on activities in the Nation's Capital:

"The potted palms are gone from the patio of the Department in Washington. Since October, half the space has been occupied by Department wives, sewing for the USDA Chapter of the Red Cross, headed by Mrs. Paul Appleby." In one corner employees were registering for civilian defense and in the other Miss Gertrude Rest of the Office of Plant and Operations was selling savings stamps and taking orders for war bonds.

These are but a few examples of the many wartime activities of 21 years ago when *USDA* was born.

Mrs. Beulah S. Botting, secretary, Texas State ASCS Office, College Station, receives a Certificate of Merit and cash award of $200 for outstanding performance. Weber Pool, member of the State ASC Committee presented the award at recent ceremonies at the State Office.

Groceries for 2 weeks

Have you wondered how long the supplies of foods and beverages on the shelves of our supermarkets and retail grocery stores would last if they were not replenished?

A recent ERS report estimates that retail food stores have a 15½ days' supply of foods on hand for each person in the continental United States. This estimate is on the basis of 2,000 calories of food and 32 ounces of nonconcentrated liquids per person per day.

Slightly more than four-fifths of the food supply in the retail grocery stores can be stored for relatively long periods without special handling. These foods consist of canned, bottled, dried and packaged products. The remaining one-fifth of the retail supply is in fresh and frozen form.

Single copies of "Estimated Number of Days' Supply and Beverages in Retail Stores," Marketing Research Report No. 577, may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

FES reassigned

The Federal Extension Service has been temporarily assigned to John P. Duncan, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Stabilization. Besides his new assignment of FES, Mr. Duncan has responsibility for AMS, ASCS, CEA and FCIC. He is also a member of the board of directors of CCC.

Prior to this reassignment, Dr. E. T. York, Jr., FES Administrator, had been reporting directly to Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy.

All men are brothers

NATIONAL Brotherhood Week will be observed February 17 to 24 in some 10,000 communities across the land.

The celebration is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a civic organization devoted to eliminating intergroup prejudices and to promoting friendship among Christians and Jews.

President Kennedy, honorary chairman, urged all Americans to take part in the observance. He said, "The question for our time is not whether all men are brothers. That question has been answered by the God who placed us on this earth together. The question is whether we have the strength and the will to make the brotherhood of man the guiding principle of our daily lives."

James P. Mitchell, national chairman and former Secretary of Labor, said:

"No man is born with prejudice: bigotry has to be learned. Let us rededicate ourselves to practicing brotherhood every day and to stamping out the evil and debilitating forces of prejudice. In so doing we will also emancipate our individual conscience."

USDA gets around

A puzzled young man recently called the Western Area marketing information office of AMS in San Francisco. His bride of only a few months had received a package containing some 200 copies of *USDA*.

Questioning revealed that the young bride had received the package addressed in her maden name and at her parents' home. It was marked "Rewrapped at the San Francisco Post Office."

Ralph S. Cless, Jr., assistant chief, marketing information division, at the San Francisco AMS office, believes the packages were broken and the contents "swapped." Who got the other package?

Well, anyhow, Mr. Cless sent the new bride a "Packet for the Bride" and asked that the copies of *USDA* be returned to his office. His report indicated he still didn't know where the 200 copies of *USDA* were supposed to have gone.

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR FEBRUARY 13, 1963

Snow Rangers

EACH YEAR over 4 million winter sports enthusiasts swarm to the national forests for skiing and fun in the snow. Looking out for their safety are forest rangers on skiis, known as Snow Rangers.

These men in green parkas and black ski pants are regular forest rangers handpicked for their skiing ability and thoroughly trained in snow safety. Their job is to see that lifts and other facilities are operated for the safety of the public, to see that the concessioner has a ski patrol on duty where permit calls for it, and to tame avalanches.

They learn to recognize avalanches in the making and to bring them down in controlled slides. The idea is to start slides before they build up into large destructive ones and to keep people off the dangerous slopes until the unstabilized snow is brought down.

Avalanche control in the United States was started by the Forest Service at Alta, Utah, in 1937. This ghost of a mining town was a skier's paradise with its deep powder snow. But it was famous as the land of the white death.

A ski resort was impossible unless the avalanche could be tamed, and that job fell to the Forest Service which administered the land. Thus the first snow ranger came into existence. Today over 100 are on duty in avalanche hazard areas during the winter months.

Techniques to control unstabilized snow have progressed from men skiing the avalanche down by crossing the steep slopes until the slide lets go to blasting the slides down with dynamite and shooting them down with 75 mm. recoilless rifles.

The job still goes on. The Forest Service trains new snow rangers each year at sessions which attract persons from public and private agencies concerned with avalanche control. Old snow rangers experiment with new methods for bringing down unstabilized snow.

Snow Ranger Bob Safron draws a bead on a threatening avalanche. He is using the 75 mm. recoilless rifle which is being used by the Forest Service to start snow slides before they grow into avalanche proportions. This is on the Tahoe National Forest in California.

To you, the job may sound like a vacation with pay. Few snow rangers would agree.

—*Barbara Myers, FS*

Conservation education

Everyone in the country has a stake in the conservation of our soil, water, wildlife, and timber resources. Too few, however, are aware of that stake and what it means to them and to future generations.

As a guide to what organized groups can do to help more people—particularly the young people—recognize the need for conservation and to do something about it, the Department has published a 22-page, illustrated, booklet entitled, "Your Club Can Open the Door to Conservation Education."

Copies may be obtained from the Office of information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D.C.

As I see it

A FEW decades ago the Nation's farmer had his problems in marketing his wheat—and other food and fiber crops. His concern was getting a fair price for his crop.

Today he has the same concern—a fair price for his crop—but the problems are compounded by a changed market mechanism. One may not think so if he stands in the visitors' gallery of one of the major exchanges and looks down upon the trading floor where wheat—and other farm commodities—are bought and sold in the futures market. He would see what probably looks like a ridiculously outmoded way of running a business—buyers and sellers shouting, waving arms, and signaling to one another across the trading pit.

Strange though the practice may seem, time-honored it has become. Every shout or motion of the arm represents a bid, offer, or transaction; every crook of the finger a specific price. In these signals and noises are reflected the sensitive impulses of supply and demand at work against each other to establish prices freely and competitively in the open market.

Forty years ago, Congress gave the Department responsibility for protecting the price integrity of these sensitive futures markets, so important in assuring a true price in which farmers can have confidence. Keeping abreast of what is going on in the markets, which is the key to successful regulation, has been effected through a development we like to think of as "instant knowledge." As a result of this development, USDA officials in the field and in Washington knew the very pulse rate of the Nation's commodity markets—and they know when it skips a beat. Such knowledge, which enables early detection of an abnormal market situation, has helped to steady the markets as enormous crops go through orderly marketing channels from the farm to the supermarket.

—Alex Caldwell,
CEA Administrator

Don Childers, formerly with the Department's Office of Information in Washington, D.C., is now with the Agency for International Development, Department of State. His assignment is to Tanganyika.

David O. Davis is the new head of the SCS information unit at Milwaukee, Wis.

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Soil Conservation districts

NEW PLATEAUS of progress are continually being reached in the conservation of our soil, water, wildlife, and timber resources. The 17th annual meeting of the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts held February 3–7, at Denver, Colo., emphasized this progress.

The association which met at Denver represented the members of the 2,929 locally-organized soil and water conservation districts which cover about 93 percent of the Nation's farmland. This is a long step forward when we remember that the first district was organized in 1937.

The first district—Brown Creek Soil Conservation District in Anson County, N.C.—was organized in 1937. Today a marker stands on U.S. Highway 74 in Anson County commemorating this, the first district. It was dedicated August 7, 1962, during a tour of district supervisors and others who were attending the National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts southeastern area meeting. On the same day, a monument commemorating the first soil conservation district plan in the first district was dedicated on a plot of ground donated to the national association by the widow of Dr. Furman Y. Sorrell, who was the first cooperator with the Brown Creek district.

The Brown Creek district was organized primarily to help with erosion control on individual farms.

It was at last year's annual meeting of the association that Secretary Orville L. Freeman announced that the Department was ready to enter into revised agreements with districts "in conserving and improving soil, water, vegetative, wildlife, and related resources, and in reducing damage by flood sedimentation." He stated that the purpose in offering the revised agreement was to "up-date the splendid relationship which began a quarter of a century ago when our ideas about the aim of conservation on private land and the capacity of the Department were more limited than they are today." Since then, 86 districts have modernized their programs and signed the revised agreement.

Today, the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture are giving technical and other help to districts in a much broader program. Districts are taking the lead in carrying out watershed projects and soil and water conservation work that benefits entire communities.

George L. Drake, Jr., cotton chemist at the ARS Southern Research Laboratory at New Orleans, who was recently named Federal Civil Servant of the Year.

Meat inspector honored

Dr. George Migaki, head pathologist in the Biological Sciences Laboratories of the Department's meat inspection division at Beltsville, Md., has been named a diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists. There are 21,000 veterinarians in the United States and only a limited number of these have specialized in pathology. Of this group, only 125 have qualified for this honor since the college was established in 1949.

Dr. Migaki passed the certifying examinations late in 1962, qualifying for them while working for the meat inspection division. He came to the Department in 1954 as a meat inspector in Portland, Oreg., and transferred to Beltsville in 1957.

He earned his B.S. and D.V.M. degrees at Washington State University in 1952. He took his preveterinary training at Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash. From 1952 until 1954, he was in private practice in Missoula, Mont., and Bremerton, Wash.

Dr. Migaki is a native of Troy, Mont., and is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, National Association of Federal Veterinarians, U.S. Livestock Sanitary Association, and the District of Columbia Veterinary Medical Association.

Hans O. Jensen of Aurora has succeeded Albert A. Franke of Walton as Chairman of the Nebraska State ASC Committee.

Recognition for service

GEORGE L. DRAKE, Jr., research chemist at the ARS Southern Regional Research Laboratory, has been named Federal Civil Servant of the Year in New Orleans for 1962. This is the first such award made by the New Orleans Federal Business Association. In the future it is to be presented annually.

Selection of Mr. Drake as New Orleans' first Federal Civil Servant of the Year was made by a three-man citizen committee comprised of Dr. Hubert Longenecker, president of Tulane University; Dr. William Shaw, head of New Orleans City Civil Service; and Joseph Simon, Jr., executive director and past president of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

The purpose of the award is to recognize publicly each year a Federal employee whose work for the Federal Government and for his community is outstanding. Federal Business Association's major interests are Government employee efficiency and community relations, the two major criteria by which the nominees are judged.

A native of Tifton, Ga., and a graduate of the University of Georgia, Mr. Drake moved to New Orleans in 1949 to join the staff of the ARS Research Laboratory. He is now head of the special finishes investigations. His team of chemists is actively engaged in the development of chemically modified cottons with such properties as flame resistance.

In 1960, he was honored as a member of a team of chemists with the Department's *Superior Service Award* for work on flame retardant cottons. This internationally known chemist is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, and the Research Society of America.

His civic activities include cub master in the Boy Scouts of America, teaching first aid and serving as a Sunday school teacher.

Wallace L. Mehlberg of Spring Valley, Wis., has been called to Washington, D.C., to serve as director of the conservation and land use division of ASCS. He has been replaced as a member of the Wisconsin State ASC Committee by Ralph E. Gehring of Shiocton.

The 28th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference will be held March 4–6 at Detroit, Mich.

Forest Supervisor Vern Hamre—left—presenting Certificates of Merit and cash awards to Miss Marabeth L. Schmitz and John E. Haas for outstanding performance on the Helena National Forest in Montana. Miss Schmitz's award was for excellent performance as secretary to the Forest Supervisor and for helpful and courteous reception of visitors to the Supervisor's office. Mr. Haas was cited for unusual initiative and efficiency in accomplishing many difficult jobs on road and bridge construction.

Carnegie study grant

Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, Assistant Administrator for Soil Survey, SCS, has been selected to direct an agricultural education study under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The $200,000 grant is to finance this study in American colleges of agriculture and associated research and extension. Administered by the University of Maryland, the grant will support the study over the next 3 years.

Dr. Kellogg expects to have a small staff at the university and a number of consultants including an advisory board of distinguished people in the fields of professional agriculture including teaching, research, and extension.

This study is being made because of the vast changes that have occurred in farming and related industries. According to Dr. Kellogg, as agricultural technology has increased, farming has become more efficient and expert management more demanding. Farm investments in machines, chemicals, and other services are increasing. This creates a demand for scientists and engineers familiar with the needs and potentials of modern agriculture. These requirements will increase if we are to continue to have an efficient agriculture in the United States and one that holds its competitive position in the world. Then U.S. help to the newly developing countries will require more well trained agriculturists abroad.

2 ARS scientists cited

Dr. E. F. Knipling, director of the entomology research division at Beltsville and Dr. R. C. Bushland, in charge of the Kerrville, Tex., laboratory for research on insects affecting livestock have each received the Golden Plate Award of the Academy of Achievement. Awards were presented at ceremonies held at San Diego, Calif.

The two ARS scientists were honored for "perfecting an ingenious technique of destroying screwworm fly population by mass release of male flies made sterile through exposure to atomic radiation."

The Golden Plate Award was presented to 80 men and women who have been outstanding in their various fields of activity.

The aims of the Academy of Achievement are: To inspire youth with new dreams of achievement in a world of boundless opportunity. To broaden the recognition of men and women of exceptional accomplishment in the great fields of endeavor. To spark their colleagues with renewed ambition and pride. To salute all men who give their best efforts to their daily tasks. To foster an international spirit of understanding by annually bringing together the great minds and talents of many nations.

Many promising young people were invited and given an opportunity to discuss their work and future plans with the award recipients.

You can help

A STEP NEARER a cure for cancer or a CARE package for some hungry child in a far-off land may be among the accomplishments made possible by your contribution to the 1963 Joint Crusade and National Health Agencies Combined Campaigns. So, when you receive the two envelopes for these fund-raising efforts, look upon them as doors of opportunity for a better life—or life itself—for someone in need.

Both President Kennedy and Secretary Freeman endorsed the joint campaigns and urge you to support both efforts generously.

By areas and for 6-week periods the combined campaigns continue concurrently from January 1 through April 30. The National Capital Area Campaign has been set for March 1 through April 15.

All field employees should be given an opportunity to participate and should contribute in their local communities.

The three organizations of the Joint Crusade are: Radio Free Europe, The American-Korean Foundation, and CARE, Inc.

The 10 organizations in the 1963 National Health Agencies Campaign: American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundations, Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, National Association for Retarded Children, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and United Cerebral Palsy Association.

Correction

The first sentence of the caption under the picture on page 1 of our January 16, 1963 issue of *USDA* should read "Some of the automatic data-processing equipment at the Department Computer Center operated by the New Orleans Commodity Office of ASC is being used in the conversion to the MODE system."

William W. Russell is the new SCS State Conservationist for Wisconsin. His headquarters are at Madison. He has been a Department employee since 1933. He joined SCS in 1940 and has worked in Missouri, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota. Prior to his recent assignment he was acting State Conservationist in Wisconsin.

Miss Cynthia Keefe, a 4–H girl from Pleasanton, Calif., accepts the gavel for an important 4–H Club meeting from Dr. E. T. York, Jr., Administrator of the Federal Extension Service. This is symbolic of this year's 4–H Club Week theme—"4–H: Young Citizens in Action." During 4–H Club Week a six-member team representing the more than 2¼ million members in the country will give their "Report to the Nation" on the achievements of 4–H and the aims and ideals of this great youth organization.

National 4–H Club Week

ABOUT 2,285,600 4–H'ers in town and country will observe this year's National 4–H Club Week, March 2 to 9, themed to "4-H: Young Citizens in Action." The occasion will be shared by 4–H leaders, parents, and friends coast to coast.

Aims will be to focus on this year's citizenship-in-action goals for club members, emphasize career exploration for choosing a vocation, influence more young people to join or form 4–H clubs, acquaint more parents with 4–H and seek their cooperation, increase public understanding of 4–H's educational program of character building and leadership development, expand support for year-round activities, honor 4–H friends locally and nationally, and recruit more local volunteer club leaders.

Club Week in Washington, D.C., will be highlighted by a six-member team of 4–H'ers, representing members everywhere, who will give the annual 4–H "Report to the Nation." The report will review in story and pictures outstanding 4–H achievements, and will cover current 4–H emphasis such as more citizenship vitality. "Surely today a citizenry of all ages—informed and in action—" wrote President Kennedy in his 4–H Week message, "is more important than ever to the strength and welfare of our Nation."

While in the Capital about 4 days, the three girls and three boys reporting will visit the White House, meet Members of Congress, high Government officials, other national leaders, and friends of 4–H in business, industry, and the professions. Then the group—representing Alabama, Arizona, Indiana, New York, Mississippi, and South Dakota—will go briefly to New York and Los Angeles. There they will meet in person with other 4–H friends, and appear in press-radio-television interviews to tell the 4–H story for 1963.

America's head, heart, hands, and health youth—10 to 19 years old—belong to more than 94,700 local clubs in all 50 States and Puerto Rico. Latest figures show 51 percent come from farm homes and 29 percent from rural nonfarm homes. Since 1914, when Federal legislation was passed to help finance and conduct 4–H work, more than 22,830,400 different young people have participated in the learn-by-doing program. Many of these now are land-grant college and Department of Agriculture workers.

Lester H. Binnie, formerly assistant State conservationist for SCS in Indiana and more recently in Illinois, has succeeded Bruce H. Clark as State conservationist in Illinois. Mr. Clark has retired.

By the way

COURTESY is the best single quality to lift one above the crowd. It can be summed up in a sentence: Be considerate of others in little things.

The essence of courtesy is thoughtfulness. It spreads, under this general principle, into every hour of the day and every social act—using a friendly voice, saying "thank you" to colleagues, messengers, elevator operators, people who hold doors open for us, people who serve us at counters, people who step aside to let us pass, and indeed, upon the slightest excuse given us to show appreciation of even a required act.

Courtesy is refraining from doing things that irritate others. Courtesy will prevent our launching into a tiresome monologue when someone makes a casual remark about health, weather, or any other of the social small-talk topics.

Courtesy will prompt us to arrive on time when we have arranged to meet someone. It will see that we do not pick out special cronies at social gatherings, excluding all others.

Courtesy, no less than the law, will prevent the motorist from blocking the sidewalk at an intersection, sounding his horn to voice his exasperation in a traffic jam, or splashing mud on pedestrians.

Courtesy will impel pedestrians to walk on the right of the sidewalk and to protect the other pedestrians against the damage of an umbrella, open or closed. It will prevent people from breaking into a line, pushing ahead of others already waiting in the cafeterias or to board a bus. It will prevent blocking doorways and sidewalks or the scattering of rubbish on the street or in parks.

Courtesy will lead us to treat every person with such consideration that his memory of us will be pleasant. No matter how exalted we may be in the hierachy of government, industry, or business, we may blend that greatness with gentleness, magnanimity, and absence of arrogance.

Courtesy is most effective, when, by custom and long habit, it has become subconscious.

February 13, 1963 Vol. XXII, No. 4

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin

FOR FEBRUARY 27, 1963

As I see it

IN OUR LIVES, the pendulum swings between work and relaxation, between expenditures of energy and a renewal of energy. A wise use of our personal resources assures us of health, earning power, and enjoyment.

The same applies to our renewable natural resources. They are capable of supplying large outputs of raw materials on the one hand, and of great recuperative power on the other. I've seen many a forest, given time and proper treatment, return to the land the wealth that was taken from it in much the same way as any other crop.

These alternating periods of greater and lesser production, these pendulum swings are, in a sense, the pulse beats of a community. In some places they have slowed down to an alarming degree. We know, for instance, that large areas of land must be withdrawn from normal agricultural use. We know that millions of farmers have left the land in the past 10 years. Growth in many rural areas has been arrested, unemployment festers, general economic distress often appears, and the effects of all this are felt in the national body.

Such distressed areas present problems similar to those of abused forests. But experience has shown us that good planning, good management, and time can produce miracles. The Department's Rural Areas Development program and the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 provide the dynamic tools to ward off stagnation and normalize economic development in rural areas. The Forest Service, along with other Department agencies, is contributing management know-how to this plan.

As a result, heartening reports come in almost daily about farmers and communities seeking ways to get back into the swing of things again. A new box factory opens in the midst of a region filled with small woodland owners and scores of people leave the county unemployment list. A farmer seeks professional advice on how to improve the marketability of his timber stand. Another constructs camping and picnicking facilities on his attractive land and goes into the recreation business to supplement his income. Examples multiply, inquiries about RAD grow. Whatever the improvement, whether in forestry or any other aspect of agriculture, the sounds of activity are unmistakably there. Once more, as it should be, human and natural resources will be made to function harmoniously, turning out goods and services in tune with the Nation's growth.

—Edward P. Cliff,
Chief, Forest Service.

Dr. Roland R. Renne, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs.

Estimated loss to the Southwest livestock industry caused by screwworms ranges from $20 million to $100 million annually.

Assistant Secretary Renne

A WIDE experience in dealing with foreign countries coupled with a long and distinguished career in agriculture and public service in this country qualify Dr. Roland R. Renne for his new position as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs.

In his new position, Assistant Secretary Renne is responsible for the Foreign Agricultural Service, activities of the Department for international technical assistance, and for the coordination of all other international aspects of the work of the Department and its relationships with other agencies of the U.S. Government in this area.

When nominated for his new position by President Kennedy, Dr. Renne was serving as President of the Montana State College at Bozeman. He had held this position since 1943. Between 1930 and 1943 he had advanced from assistant professor to head of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Included in his foreign experience and working with peoples of other lands are the following: Chief of the U.S. Economic and Technical Mission to Manila in 1951–53. Chief of an Agricultural Mission to Peru in 1958. Consultant to the Operations Mission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1960.

Since 1962 he has served Secretary Freeman as a consultant and has been a member of a number of important advisory councils and commissions.

During World War II he served as State price officer with the Office of Price Administration. He has been a visiting professor at Cornell University and the University of Chicago. In 1948 he was a consultant to the Department on research and marketing.

The new Assistant Secretary was born in New Jersey. He grew up on a farm in that State. He was graduated from Rutgers University in 1927 and received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1930. As a young man he worked on his father's farm and has done considerable research on dairy and vegetable products marketing, taxation, and land economics.

Freeman Wildlife Conference speaker

Secretary Orville L. Freeman will be one of the featured speakers at the 28th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference to be held March 4–6, at Detroit, Mich. He will take part in the second general session of the large international resources meeting on Wednesday afternoon, March 6. His topic is "Conservation for World Peace."

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When you retire

WHAT ARE your plans for retirement? If you are 55 years old or older it's time you begin making plans. Maybe you have. Since more than 1,200 Department employees retired last year, the Office of Personnel believes something should be done to prepare these employees for this important change in their lives.

To start the ball rolling, OP officials scheduled a series of pre-retirement counseling sessions in Washington, D.C. The first was held in the Jefferson Auditorium with William C. Fitch, Executive Director, American Association of Retired Persons as the featured speaker. He introduced his remarks with a movie depicting the emotional reactions of a typical retiree and his boss when the day of mandatory retirement came. He then discussed health and insurance plans, housing, where to live, and a plan for living with purpose and meaning.

The second session had to do with physical and mental health. This discussion was led by Dr. Lee K. Buchanan, Department Medical Officer and chief of the health, safety, and welfare division, Office of Personnel.

The Civil Service Retirement System; Social Security Benefits; Legal Aspects of Retirement; Financial Planning; Where, and How to Live; and Interests and Activities have been listed as subjects for other lectures.

These pilot pre-retirement lectures in Washington, D.C., are expected to provide the background and experience to serve as a guide in assisting field locations in organizing retirement planning programs. In cities such as New York, Kansas City, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco where there are enough employees, a similar series of pre-retirement planning sessions can be planned and held.

The Office of Personnel is also preparing a portfolio of materials, including a booklet on retirement which will outline problems and philosophy as well as information on the Civil Service Retirement Act. Plans are to have this portfolio stocked in the Central Supply Section for requisition by agencies according to their needs.

George C. Tucker has succeeded Stanley F. Krause as chief of the dairy branch in the marketing division of FCS. Mr. Krause has accepted a position with AID in Accra, Ghana.

Winning incentive awards is getting to be a habit with Mrs. Dessa K. Gallagher, of the FHA county office at Rapid City, S. Dak. She has received six awards for suggestions which have been adopted to improve the efficiency of the county office and two outstanding performance awards. She has received a total of $420 for the eight awards. The most recent award was $100 cash and a *Certificate of Merit* for an adopted suggestion. Shown presenting the award to Mrs. Gallagher is Arlo G. Swanson, FHA State Director for South Dakota.

Length-of-service record

Four employees of the Salt Lake City, Utah, SRS office believe they have established some kind of record in the combined length of time they have been with the Federal Government and in the statistical reporting service of the Department of Agriculture.

The combined service of the four in the Federal Government adds up to a century and a quarter of which 121 years have been in reporting Department statistics on agricultural crops and livestock—a little more than 100 years of this at the Salt Lake office.

The four are: Alton R. Larsen, SRS agricultural statistician in charge with 32.5 years of Federal service, 29 years with Departmental statistical reporting and 20.5 years at the Utah office.

Glenn E. Casey, agricultural statistician, with 26.5 years, all of it with the Department and 14.5 at the Utah office.

Walter A. Peterson, statistical assistant, 39 years with the Department and all of it at the Utah office.

Wanda G. Nemelka, administrative clerk, 26.5 years at the Utah office.

Mr. Casey believes this is a record for the combined services of any 4 employees in any of the 43 field offices of SRS. If you can top this record we'd be glad to hear from you.

Safety Now

Freedom from hunger

THE FOOD and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. is launching a "World Freedom From Hunger Week," centered on March 21. This equinoctial date is significant in the calendar of both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, as it marks the beginning of spring sowing in the former and of harvesting and thanksgiving in the latter.

According to U Thant, Secretary-General of U.N., and Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of FAO, whose joint statement announced the "World Freedom from Hunger Week," this date comes as the mid-point of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign. It was designed, through the participation of hundreds of millions of individuals, to give the campaign a world wide impetus as it enters its second phase.

It will also set the stage for the World Food Congress to be held in Washington, D.C., in June.

Plans for participation in the week are being made by world religious bodies, national Freedom From Hunger Committees, educational, professional, and industrial groups—in fact by all the major institutions of the community in both the advanced and developing countries. Above all, the week's message is addressed to the individual, to stake out his or her claim to a share in this great cooperative venture.

"We hope," the joint statement said, "that during the week every person concerned with the world problems of poverty and hunger will commit himself, by some personal action, to the long-term objectives of this campaign."

Addressing the Second Annual Meeting of the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said observance of Freedom From Hunger Week is one of real meaning and significance. "I believe," he added, "there are hundreds of thousands of Americans who are unaware of the hunger that exists in the world, who do not know the efforts being made by this Nation and other nations to alleviate that hunger and to attack and to remedy its causes, and who—if they did know—would want a share in those efforts."

By the end of the fiscal year 1962, SCS was providing technical assistance to 2,929 local soil conservation districts and had received applications from community organizations for assistance in developing and carrying out 1,702 multipurpose watershed projects.

This group represents a fine example of inter-agency cooperation and effective use of manpower in meeting MODE requirements for conversion of personnel data to automation and servicing by MDSC at New Orleans. In Washington, D.C., AMS, FAS and MOS—AE combined their resources into a single full-time working group to convert for MODE use the records on 5,200 employees in the 3 agencies. It meant the conversion of more than 63 items on each employee and this task-force completed the job 2½ weeks ahead of schedule. Seated—left to right—Phyllis Epperly, ERS; Shirley Dyson, FAS; Patricia Lee, ERS; Joan Cyphers, AMS; Bernice Henderson, ERS; Nancy Greene, SRS; Eva Stroupe, MOS; Judy Barton, MOS; Ann Wickes, AMS; Dena Citrenbaum, MOS and Nanci Tyrrell, AMS. Standing—left to right—Kenneth F. McDaniel and Eleanor M. Schreier, FAS; Robert E. Poline, C. K. Morrison, William C. Laxton, and Marie F. Messina, AMS; Gladys Devlin and Joseph P. Findlay, MOS; and Peter Wright, Office of Personnel. Members of the task-force not present for the photo were Lillian Stephen, FAS; Billie Rivillas, MOS; Kathleen Fean, SRS; and Emma Akers, AMS.

Tokyo U.S. trade center

FORMAL opening of a U.S. Trade Center in Tokyo is set for April 2. The Center's first all-agricultural exhibit, scheduled for May 2, will highlight U.S. feed grains, with special emphasis on better animal nutrition.

The Center is a joint facility of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, designed to boost Japanese imports of American products. It will be the second time the two agencies have teamed in opening a trade center. The other, in London, has been in successful operation since 1961.

Agriculture will use the main exhibit area (7,000 square feet) twice a year for special exhibits and will also have a permanent display area, demonstration room, and kitchen.

The Tokyo Center will offer a complete package to the U.S. agricultural export trade: Facilities for display and sale of goods; publicity for U.S. products; assistance in finding agents; and advice in sales procedures.

General operation of the Center will be under the auspices of the American Embassy in Tokyo. Agricultural promotion activities will be under the direction of Agricultural Attache Joseph C. Dodson, of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. Assistant Attache D. R. Strobel, formerly of the FAS Dairy and Poultry Division, will have his office in the Center and will direct day-to-day operations, assisted by a Japanese staff of three.

Louisiana conservation booklet

"A thin layer of earth, a few inches of rain, and a blanket of air make human life possible. We must assure that these essential resources will be available to provide adequately for our children and future generations.

"The United States enjoys a situation that is rare in human history. Food is abundant. Soil resources are being managed effectively. At the same time, these resources must be protected for future generations. Continued growth in population and in economic activity requires careful stewardship of our natural resources."

This statement introduces "Soil and Water Conservation in Louisiana," an illustrated 32-page account of what is being done by Louisiana farmers and ranchers to conserve soil, water, woodlands, range and wildlife in cooperation with the soil conservation districts.

H. B. Martin, State Conservationist, explains this cooperation in these words: "The Soil Conservation Service gives on-the-farm technical help to farmers in planning, applying, and maintaining sound conservation measures based on land capability and proper land use. The work is done chiefly through soil conservation districts. The Service works with both individual farmers and groups. A group may be two or more neighbors working together. Or it may involve all the farmers in a watershed."

Management consolidation

BUDGET, accounting, personnel, procurement, and related functions are now being performed by the new Office of Management Services for 17 Department agencies and offices. Secretary Orville L. Freeman says this consolidation of management services for the 17 smaller offices and agencies of the Department was in response to President Kennedy's desire for more effective manpower utilization, to reduce costs of these services, and to make greater use of professional skills.

The successful experience of the Management Operations Staff in providing such service for ERS and SRS for the past 2 years indicated that savings could be made and manpower used more effectively in further consolidation of management services.

The new Office of Management Services is now performing management functions for the following agencies and offices:

The Office of the Secretary, Economic Research Service, Statistical Reporting Service, Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, Farmer Cooperative Service, Commodity Exchange Authority, the National Agricultural Library, Office of Information.

Also, Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Hearing Examiners, Office of Management Appraisal and Systems Development, Office of Personnel, Office of Plant and Operations, Office of the Inspector General, Office of the General Counsel, Office of Rural Areas Development, and the Staff Economists Group.

Administrative services for about 5,000 employees of the 17 agencies involved were being handled by some 300 employees. The consolidated operation requires fewer employees. The reduction in employees is being accomplished through attrition and placement. No employees are being adversely affected.

The new office reports directly to Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson. Charles F. Kiefer, who has been the Executive Director of MOS, now heads up the new office. He is a long-time career civil servant who has been with the Department since 1934.

Four out of every 10 jobs in private employment are related to agriculture. Ten million people have jobs storing, transporting, processing and merchandising the products of agriculture. Six million have jobs providing the supplies farmers use.

Producer of "The River" cited

"FROM AS far west as Idaho—

Down from the glacier peaks of the Rockies—From as far east as Pennsylvania—

Down from the turkey ridges of the Alleghenies—Down from Minnesota, twenty five hundred miles,

The Mississippi River runs to the Gulf. Carrying every drop of water, that flows down two-thirds of the continent—

Carrying every brook and rill—

Rivulet and creek—Carrying all the rivers that run down two-thirds the continent—

The Mississippi runs to the Gulf of Mexico."

This poetic cadence introduced the Department's great documentary film "The River" to audiences all over the world—a film that has been among the three most popular Department films every year since its release in 1939.

Special ceremonies recently were held to honor the producer of this film—Pare Lorentz. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman presented to Mr. Lorentz an award for this great documentary story of the inter-relationships of man and nature.

Secretary Freeman paid tribute to Mr. Lorentz for awakening thousands of Americans to the broad problems of conservation, to the need for wise use of the land as our most basic resource, to the way that technological, scientific, and industrial change demands changes in social engineering to meet new conditions.

The Secretary further emphasized the tremendous changes in agriculture since "The River" was filmed. Our consumers today get better food at lower real cost than at any time or place in history—spending only 19 percent of their take-home pay for food. This compares with 30 percent in Britain, 45 percent in Italy, 60 percent in the USSR, and 70 to 80 percent in much of the rest of the world.

Plentiful foods

USDA's March list:

Featured—Eggs.

Other plentifuls—Potatoes, onions, carrots, pork, sweet potatoes, canned corn, cottage cheese, rice, red tart cherries, peanuts and peanut products.

In the 4 census years between 1954 and 1959, the total number of farms declined 15 percent.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman presents special award to Pare Lorentz for his production of the Department's documentary film "The River." Since its release in 1939, this film has continued to be one of the Department's most popular films. This film has done much to awaken thousands of Americans to the great responsibility we have in conserving our soil, water, wildlife, and timber resources. It is the filmed story of the Mississippi River during a period of exploitation and devastation of these resources and the erosion and floods which resulted from this waste.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . The U.S. Department of Agriculture through FHA can make loans to individual farmers for development of income-producing outdoor recreation? The owner-operator of a family size farm may borrow up to $60,000 for construction of fish ponds, development of hunting preserves, construction of cabins, picnic and camping areas, and other facilities for outdoor recreation. The borrower may have up to 40 years to repay the loan at 5 percent interest. Operating loans up to $35,000 also are available to owner-operators and to farm tenants for operation of recreational facilities. These loans are repayable in 7 years at 5 percent interest.

. . . In 1860 we were a nation of only 31 million people—20 percent urban and 80 percent rural? Today, our population is estimated at 188 million. The urban population is now about 70 percent of that and of the remaining 30 percent rural only one-fifth of the rural employed are in agricultural occupations. Of the employed population living on farms in 1960, 60 percent were engaged in agriculture and 40 percent in nonagricultural occupations.

For Security – E-bonds

Twenty years ago

We were at war and the following plea in the February 20 issue of *USDA* is indicative of the effort on the home front.

"Secretary Wickard calls on every family, city or county, with a sunny fertile yard, to plant a Victory Garden. Others can help with community gardens. The Department especially recommends green and leafy, and yellow vegetables, and tomatoes. These are rich in vitamins and minerals. A victory Garden fertilizer—3 percent nitrogen, 8 percent phosphoric acid, 7 percent potash—authorized by the USDA will be sold through regular dealers.

"Department workers throughout the country can grow Victory Gardens themselves and help their neighbors. Information for town and city victory gardeners is now being broadcast each Monday, from 12:45 to 1, over the Farm and Home Hour."

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin

FOR MARCH 13, 1963

As I see it

SCIENTISTS of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have played a major role in making American agriculture the strongest and most productive the world has ever known.

Today, more than ever before, the Department needs talented, well-trained research people so we can continue to have a strong and productive agriculture. The Department is doing all it can to create an environment where they can do good work.

USDA scientists with initiative and ability have exceptional opportunities for personal growth and advancement on the job. They can move ahead on the strength of their scientific competence, without assuming administrative duties. They can broaden their outlook through working with world-renowned scientists, through training and travel, and through association with national and international organizations. And they are free to publish the results of their studies wherever they wish.

All the life sciences and most of the physical and social sciences are utilized in the Department of Agriculture. We have bacteriologists, geneticists, plant and animal pathologists and physiologists, veterinarians, virologists, entomologists, nutritionists, and immunologists. We have physicists, economists, statisticians, marketing specialists, foresters, engineers, chemists, and many others.

These men and women are using their talents in exciting and imaginative ways in the ever-widening search for new secrets that lead to better living.

For example, they're trying to find out how plant growth regulators work . . . how insects develop resistance to insecticides . . . how viruses reproduce and develop. They're investigating the physiology of wood formation . . . the physiological changes that take place in fruits and vegetables after they are harvested . . . the interaction of genes and hormones in the blood to form antigens . . . and the effect of light on plant growth and development.

The knowledge that scientists gain from such work will help shape our agriculture, our economy, and the kind of world we live in.

—Dr. Byron T. Shaw,
ARS Administrator

Charles F. Kiefer
Director, OMS

U.S. agriculture has made seven specific contributions of major importance to the Nation's economic growth since the turn of the century: It has released workers to take jobs in industry; lowered food costs relative to income; met wartime demands for food; increased its purchases of industrial goods; sustained output during economic depression; brought in high earnings from exports; and assisted other countries in their economic development programs.

OMS director

CHARLES F. Kiefer, director of the new Office of Management Service is responsible for the budgetary, accounting, personnel, procurement, and related functions of 17 agencies and offices of the Department.

Mr. Kiefer's education and experience have been in general management. He studied at George Washington University and the University of Pittsburgh. His graduate work for a master's degree in public administration was completed at Harvard University.

He began his career in the Department of Agriculture in 1934. His first professional appointment came in 1938 as administrative assistant in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Later he was management analyst and then budget officer of PMA.

In 1952 he was named assistant-director of the PMA Commodity Office in New York City. Later when PMA was reorganized and the commodity offices came under the Commodity Stabilization Service, Mr. Kiefer was put in charge of the CSS Comodity Office in Boston—largely responsible for storing and disposing of the Government's stocks of wool.

He returned to Washington, D.C., in 1955 as Assistant to the Deputy Administrator of CSS—later ASCS—a position which he held until he was named executive director of the Management Operations Staff of Agricultural Economics in 1961.

He is a native of Hamilton, N.Y., and during World War II served as a radar control officer in the Air Force. He enlisted as a private and through steady advancement rose to the office of captain.

The agencies and offices served by the new OMS include: Economic Research Service, Statistical Reporting Service, Staff Economists Group, Office of the Secretary, Cooperative State Experiment Station Service, Farmers Cooperative Service, Commodity Exchange Authority, National Agricultural Library, Office of Information, Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Hearing Examiners, Office of Management Appraisal and Systems Develpment, Office of Personnel, Office of Plant and Operations, Office of the Inspector General, Office of the General Counsel, and Office of Rural Areas Development.

Stanley C. Rademaker of Illinois is the new acting director of the cotton division of AMS.

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First Aid courses arranged by George Beers of agricultural research center operations at Beltsville, Md., proved so popular that extra instructors have to be called in to help conduct classes. Classes were conducted in the Log Lodge of the ARS Research Center with Alton Donaldson in charge with the aid of W. Howard Hunt, Joan Robison, Bess Storey, R.N., and Pierce Damewood. A similar class was conducted at the Plant Industry Station with Thomas Collins serving as instrucor. A total of approximately 150 were enrolled in the 2 classes.

Jobs and conservation

WATERSHED work is being stepped up and jobs are being provided for the unemployed in a number of counties in Oklahoma, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, and Louisiana with Public Works accelerated funds recently received by SCS. A total of $1,994,000 was allocated for this work.

Oklahoma was allocated $1,006,000 for projects as follows: Washita River watershed and Kickapoo subwatershed, Murray County, $75,000; Bear, Fall, and Coon Creeks watershed, Lincoln County, $116,000; Sallisaw Creek watershed, Sequoyah County, $166,000; Leader-Middle Clear Boggy Creek watershed, Coal County, $100,000; Leader-Middle Clear Boggy Creek watershed, Pontotoc County, $188,000; Washita River watershed, Roarding Creek subwatershed, Grady County, $61,000; Big Wewoka watershed, Hughes County, $150,000; and Big Wewoka watershed, Seminole County, $150,000.

In Tennessee, $44,000 is to be spent on the Porters Creek watershed project in Hardeman County. In Arkansas $355,000 is earmarked for the West Fork Point Remove watershed project and $278,000 for the Grady-Gould watershed project in Lincoln County.

In Alabama, $168,000 has been allocated for accelerated work on the Big Prairie-French Creeks watershed project in Perry and Hale Counties.

Two watershed projects in Kentucky will benefit: The Obion Creek watershed project in Carlisle County, $32,000; and the West Fork of Clarks River project in Calloway County, $23,000.

The Pleasant Valley, Big Ditch, Scarboroughs Creeks watershed project in Washington Parish in Louisiana has been allocated $88,000.

These funds will be used to build dams and improve stream channels. The work is being accelerated with Public Works funds to create new jobs in the five counties—all of which have high unemployment rates.

Besides providing jobs for the unemployed, the projects, when complete, will greatly reduce flood damage, check erosion, and improve the farmlands of these watersheds.

Knoxville USDA Club

Activities of 4-H Clubs in Tennessee was featured at a recent meeting of the Knoxville USDA Club. Emphasis was placed on how the 4-H Club program fits into the overall program of the University of Tennessee. The program for National 4-H Club Week was discussed by 4-H staff members of the university.

Officers of the Knoxville USDA Club include: John A. Walker, SCS area conservationist, president; Lindo J. Bartelli, SCS soil scientist, vice president; and Ted L. Jones, assistant professor of agricultural economics at UT, secretary-treasurer.

Agricultural progress

"PROPER management of our resources of food and fiber is a key factor in the economic future of the Nation," said John F. Kennedy in introducing his "Farm Message" to Congress.

He went on to say: "Both fiscal necessity and economic common sense require us to go beyond the gains we have made in the last 2 years. Our capacity to produce still outruns the growth of both domestic and foreign demand for food and fiber. Our abundance must still be harnessed in such a way as to bring supply and demand more nearly into balance. And the benefits of our agricultural progress still need to be translated into improved income to farm families, lower prices to consumers for food and fiber, expanded exports and reduced expenditures for price support programs.

"Nevertheless, the past 2 years have seen substantial improvement in farm income, a substantial decrease in Government holdings of agricultural products, and a substantial reduction in costs to the taxpayer for carrying farm surpluses, without increasing the consumer's burden.

"—The increase in farm income has generated added business for rural industries and farm communities, putting millions of dollars into Main Street cash registers and adding at least 200,000 jobs to the national economy.

"—At the same time, Goverment stockpiles of surplus grain have been reduced by 929 million bushels from their 1961 peak.

"—And, finally, over this same 2-year period, the proportion of consumer income required to purchase food has declined to the lowest ratio in history—19 percent of take-home pay."

Tuskegee veterinarians cited

Two Tuskegee-trained veterinarians of the AMS poultry division recently received *Certificates of Merit* and cash awards of $250 each for sustained superior performance. They are: Dr. King S. Daniels, who supervises the inspection of poultry in six St. Louis, Mo., processing plants; and Dr. David H. Fennoy, who carries out a similar assignment in three Cleveland, Ohio, plants.

Unless there is a sharp down-turn in the U.S. birth rate, the population of this country will exceed 210 million by 1970.

Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel, recently addressed a group of students from Purdue University visiting the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. These students were part of a tour of Purdue graduates interested in careers in the Federal service. The group included students majoring in engineering, agriculture, science, and liberal arts. The trip was arranged by Philip F. Alyesworth, FES, and the Rev. Paul Stopenbagen of the Wesley Foundation of Purdue University.

Travel tips

SPRING and vacation time may seem a long way off, but USDA Travel Club officers and committees are already busy lining up the best buys in travel. Now's the time for you to get on their mailing list.

For $1 membership fee one can find out what is happening in the club through newsletters and flyers. Additional information on how you can tie in to planned trips from your field station will be supplied by the trip leader upon request.

Did you know that last year the club sponsored 11 foreign and 21 domestic trips? That 1,170 people participated in those trips? That people spent 6,587 man-days on those trips? That the tours covered over 2 million miles?

The new president Everett H. F. Felber, ASCS, hopes that this year more field people will take advantage of the trips offered through the club. Retirees are especially urged to take advantage of this way to travel and see the scenic beauties of this and other countries.

Helping Mr. Felber line up trips to your liking are: vice president, Albert R. Graf, ERS; secretary, Berniece M. Helgeson, SCS; and treasurer, Denver E. Clubb, REA; and a staff of 12 directors. J. Frank Kendrick, immediate past president, will be in charge of long tours; while Joseph P. Schaenzer will handle short trips and J. Cullen Barton, the intermediate, or "in between," tours.

World Food Congress

The first international conference to concern itself with food and agriculture met at Hot Springs, Va., May 18, 1943. The conference was concluded June 3. Delegates from 44 countries attended.

This year on June 4—20 years after this historical event—the World Food Congress will convene in Washington, D.C., to consider many of the same problems which confronted the delegates at Hot Springs.

The first conference laid the foundation for the Food and Agriculture Organization. The World Food Congress is a part of FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

FAO became a part of the United Nations in 1945 and now the organization's 106 member nations and associates share their food and agricultural knowledge. They believe that only through working together can the world-wide problems of food shortages be solved.

R. Lyle Webster, on leave from the Office of Information, is Executive Secretary of the World Food Congress.

Close to 74 percent of the farms in the United States have telephone service.

Fire control simulator

THE RED FLAMES and smoke of a forest fire are spotted just below the road that winds up the mountainside to a village at the top. The fire jumps the road and burns briskly up a ravine toward the village.

The blaze has been spotted and soon the fire boss begins to direct activities to bring it under control. Crews of trained firefighters are brought in. An airplane is directed to where a fire-retarding chemical can be dropped to do the most good. Bulidozers are brought in. The weather is checked. Ground crews are told where to work. Soon the fire is under control.

All this takes place on an 8- by 12-foot screen with a fire boss and his crew communicating back and forth and giving directions to the ground crews and the airplane pilots. It is the Forest Service's new Fire Control Simulator which is being used to teach fire bosses the techniques of firefighting without the hazards of an actual forest fire. It is the first of its type ever built.

By means of three projectors and two tape recorders, the simulator reproduces the atmosphere of an actual firefighting command post. Trainees, playing the part of a fire boss and his crew, watch the progress of the fire and direct action for its control, calling out men and equipment.

The training staff then projects onto the screen what they believe would happen as the result of the orders. They also project onto the screen the behavior of the fire as the wind and weather changes or as the flames reach different fuel and terrain.

"This is the first realistic device we've had for training personnel whose job is masterminding the battles against forest fires," said Secretary Orville L. Freeman when the simulator was first demonstrated in Washington, D.C., in February.

The simulator is housed in a circular enclosure of wood paneling with a canvas top. It was intended primarily for use in a large building but can be used out of doors.

The simulator is now in use at the Forest Service training center at Continental Divide in New Mexico. After being on display in the patio of the Department of Agriculture Building in Washington, D.C., for a week, it was moved to the New Mexico training center for a National Fire Generalship School.

"Across the Fence"

MORE THAN 200 guests have appeared on the Department's TV show "Across the Fence" since it went on the air in July 1961. Produced by the radio and television service of the Department's Office of Information in cooperation with WRC–TV, channel 4, it is seen in the Washington, D.C., area at 7:30 a.m. each Saturday. It is repeated at 8:15 a.m. on Sundays.

It is also telecast on a delayed basis by WGN–TV in Chicago where it is used in connection with Orion Samuelson's daily farm show at 7:30 a.m. It is telecast from WBAP–TV in the Fort Worth-Dallas area at 7 a.m. on Saturdays. In the San Francisco area it is being shown from station KRON–TV on Saturdays at 7 a.m. and repeated on Sundays at 11 a.m.

Boston's WHDH–TV is being added to the schedule.

Guests on the program have included Secretary Orville L. Freeman, Smokey Bear, and representatives of every Department agency, other Government agencies, the diplomatic corps—anyone who has something interesting or important to say about USDA's wide ranging operations.

Recorded in color on videotape, the program is hosted by Layne Beaty, chief of the radio-TV service assisted by Jules Renaud, television production specialist and Mrs. Edith Swing, radio-TV consumer information specialist.

"Across the Fence" consists of informal interviews with guest specialists to tell a general rural and urban audience of the Department's important and interesting work as it relates to everyone—consumers, businessmen, professionals as well as farmers. Normally a program will consist of three interviews conducted by Mr. Beaty and Mr. Renaud, plus a consumer-oriented feature by Mrs. Swing.

Suggestion awards

Glendon W. Smalley of the Forest Service's Southern Region recently received a cash award of $200 in recognition of his work on the Florida root rot survey while on detail to Marianna, Fla., from his regular duty station in Birmingham, Ala.

Other suggestion awards included: $50 each to Orahlee F. Villoldo, Edwin F. Hebb, and Joseph S. McKnight; $25 each to Franklin T. Bonner and Tom P. Bouler. These awards were for suggestions which were approved and put into operation.

All set for the videotaping in color of the Department's TV show "Across the Fence." This show, which went on the air in July 1961, is now being shown in the Washington, D.C., Chicago, Fort Worth-Dallas, San Francisco, and Boston areas. Prepared for the show—left to right—Mrs. Edith Swing, radio-TV consumer information specialist; Layne Beaty, chief of the Department's radio and TV service; and Jules Renaud, television production specialist.

Water system through FHA

Thirty-seven families living near Sommerville, Tex., now have a dependable water supply because of the credit facilities of the Farmers Home Administration. Through an FHA insured loan from a local bank and the sale of stock in the community's incorporated "Sommerville Rural Water Association" these families were able to connect with the Sommerville water supply.

When these families built their homes in a little community beyond the boundary of Sommerville, they could depend on water from their cisterns which were filled by rain. Then the rains became less and less certain. The cisterns went dry.

Then they had to haul water from Sommerville. At times they were not sure of the next bucket of water. Water had to be hoarded and used only for the most essential uses.

They were advised to get in touch with Henry Ivey, the FHA local supervisor. They did and soon arrangements were made to obtain the loan that made the new water system possible.

This is but one example of how FHA is helping to improve living conditions for rural families.

New directors in ARS

Two key positions were recently filled in the animal disease research program of ARS.

Dr. Donald E. DeTray is the new assistant director of the animal disease and parasite research division following 2 years as assistant to the division director. Prior to this he served 10 years on the division's staff at Kabete and Muguga Veterinary Laboratories in Kenya, East Africa.

Dr. Jerry J. Callis is the new director of the division's Plum Island Animal Disease Research Laboratory at Greenport, N.Y. He has succeeded Dr. M. S. Shahan who retired last December. Dr. Callis entered Federal service in 1948 to supervise the Department's brucellosis testing laboratory at Indianapolis, Ind.

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR MARCH 27, 1963

As I see it

I THINK the founder of the Department of Agriculture—Abraham Lincoln—would be very proud of our Department as it is today. When he said in 1864 that this Department was "the people's Department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other," he set for us a noble objective. Through all the years since, the thousands of men and women who have served in this Department have built a tradition of service on that idea expressed by President Lincoln. The banner of public service has never been held higher than it is today by all the people who make the Department of Agriculture the extraordinary living and vibrant institution that it is.

Reaching into every country and city in our land—and around the world in 56 foreign countries—the USDA is a service organization in the truest and finest sense of the word. The wide-ranging scope of USDA's activities is a continuing testimonial to the competence with which it has performed its jobs throughout the years. The Congress for 100 years has imposed upon the Department one responsibility after another. Why? Because they have found that this is where they can get a job done, and done well. By now, the range of these activities is almost unbelievable—

- Stabilizing supplies of food in plentiful quantities and prices of food at reasonable levels. Americans today eat better for a smaller share of their income than any people in history.
- Providing food for distribution to 7 million needy persons in this country.
- Distributing food for school lunches for 15 million children in the United States and 35 million children more in other lands.
- Conserving the soil and water on every watershed in America.

(Continued on page 2)

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A QUARTER CENTURY OF FARM PROTECTION

"THIS YEAR marks the 25th Anniversary of the Federal Crop Insurance program—a voluntary, self-help program that aids farmers when crops are damaged by drought, flood, freeze, and other unavoidable causes.

"Twenty-five years ago, President Franklin D. Roosevelt had this to say about Federal Crop Insurance—that it 'will help to protect the income of individual farmers . . . that it will protect consumers . . . farm buying power . . . stabilize our total economy.'

"Those words are even more true today. For today, farmers invest more—and risk more. Federal Crop Insurance is indeed a first line of defense against the terrible impact of crop disaster.

"For hundreds of thousands of farmers, Federal Crop Insurance has stood, for a quarter of a century, as a real symbol of security."

—ORVILLE L. FREEMAN

Space age bookkeeping

AUTOMATIC data processing is helping the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service keep abreast of the almost infinite number of computations required to administer the price-support programs for farmers and ranchers across the Nation. At Kansas City, Mo., ASCS has a data-processing center which is designed to do a number of complicated bookkeeping jobs involved in maintaining several price-support programs.

Here are some of the functions that this electronic brain performs: The data processing and accounting in the nationwide price-support grain loan and purchase agreement programs; the inventory management activities of the Kansas City ASCS Commodity Office; the data processing and accounting for wool, feed grain, wheat stabilization, and storage facility loan programs; the CCC-owned bin and equipment inventory in the States of Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wyoming.

Here are some highlights on the center's operations:

Processes annually from 1 million to 1¼ million price-support loans and purchase agreements which are made to grain producers by ASCS offices in 3,150 counties in 50 States.

Processes annually about 750,000 certificates of interest issued by ASCS office to finance price-support loans through 7,500 participating financial institutions.

Processes annually 1 million sight drafts, including 700,000 issued by ASCS offices for payments under the feed grain and wheat stabilization programs.

The automatic data-processing machine at the Kansas City center is one of the most versatile and of high capacity. It prints the results of its computations at the rate of 600 lines a minute. As of January 31, 1963, some 431 people were employed at this data-processing center.

Film Festival entries

The Department's motion picture service has entered six films in the 1963 American Film Festival to be held in New York City, May 1–4. This festival is sponsored by the Educational Film Library Association.

Department films entered include: *Agriculture, USA; Alice in Numberland; Challenging Careers in Chemistry; Our Land—Its Many Faces; Potential Unlimited;* and *We Share This Land.*

D. Richard Wenner, executive director, Pennsylvania State ASCS Office, presents Mrs. Janice Waybright, secretary, with a *Certificate of Merit* and $200 cash award for outstanding services during 1962. Mrs. Waybright is secretary to the State executive director and also the State defense board. She has been with ASCS since 1959.

Beltsville hosts Science Fair

The Plant Industry Station Auditorium at Beltsville has been selected as the site for the 1963 Science Fair sponsored by the Organization of Professional Employees of the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Orville L. Freeman will formally open the fair in the auditorium at 11 a.m., April 9. Exhibits will be on display April 9 and 10 from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., both days.

This OPEDA-sponsored Science Fair has been previously held in the Patio of the Department's Administration Building.

About 50 young scientists, who will be judged top exhibitors in five area Science Fairs, will participate in the event at Beltsville. As in past years, Department employees are encouraged to invite their families and friends to visit the displays.

Student exhibitors will be guests of OPEDA during the fair and will meet with top Department officials. The Beltsville program includes a tour of the research facilities at the Research Center.

Exhibits selected from the 5 area Science Fairs will include 11 school systems in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. They will include projects in agricultural science and related fields such as botany, chemistry, and biology.

According to Gordon D. Fox, OPEDA president, the main purpose of OPEDA's sponsorship of the event is "not only to lend support to our high school's emphasis on science, but encourage potential scientists to consider agricultural careers when planning college courses."

As I see it

(Continued from page 1)

• Inspecting 32 billion pounds of meat and poultry a year to protect consumers.

• Operating plant and animal quarantine and inspection services to prevent entrance of new diseases or pests into the United States.

• Exporting annually Food for Peace worth $1.5 billion—probably the biggest ocean shipper in the world.

• Managing a $7 billion commodity inventory—a bigger customer for the grain and cotton storage industries than all their other customers combined.

• Financing the REA coops that have electrified the farms of America.

• Making production loans and farm-ownership loans and housing loans for rural America.

• Improving farm income and providing the machinery for farmers to equalize their bargaining position in the market place.

• Supervising 10 million transactions on the commodity exchanges to maintain fair and competitive pricing.

• Insuring 400,000 crops—a job too tough for private insurance.

• Managing 186 million acres of national forests—timber sales, forestation, conservation, recreation, roads and trails, firefighting—1 acre for each citizen of the United States.

This is only part of the list. It could go on and on. Recently the Department has set for itself the goal of eliminating poverty in rural America. Could there be a more challenging set of tasks anywhere? Could there be any greater opportunities to serve human needs?

Close to the people. That is where we belong; that is where we are; that is where we must stay.

—CHARLES S. MURPHY, *Under Secretary*

Suggestion saves $12,000

Howard B. Kivett is the chief clerk in the Randolph County ASCS office in North Carolina. He had a problem. The informational leaflets he was receiving from the State office were too big for the envelopes. This meant they had to be folded and that takes time.

So, he suggested that such leaflets be made smaller so they would fit the envelopes on hand.

His suggestion was tried out by the Department and it was found that when adopted it would result in an annual savings to the Government of $12,000.

For this suggestion, Mr. Kivett received a *Certificate of Merit* and a cash award of $200.

AMS Administrator S. R. "Si" Smith—right—presents *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $300 to Irvin L. Rice, Deputy Director of the Special Services Division for his outstanding leadership in organizing food defense programs.

Food defense award

Irvin L. Rice, Deputy Director of the Special Services Division of AMS, recently received a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $300 for services of deep significance to all of us. The award was "for exceptional foresight, outstanding leadership, and conspicuous achievement in carrying out the Department's responsibility to develop preparedness plans and programs for the management of food resources under defense emergency conditions."

During the tense days following President Kennedy's message telling us of the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba and our waiting to see if Khrushchev would follow the President's demands to remove them, there was an accelerated program of food preparedness activity in the Department. Mr. Rice was a key figure in the development of plans, laying out work to be undertaken by task groups, and integrating their efforts into a sound program. A large part of AMS success in its preparedness program is due to his effort and ability.

The Special Services Division of AMS has responsibilty for coordinating for the Administrator, S. R. Smith, emergency food preparedness activities to assure availability of food from the farm through the wholesaler level. This involves activities relating to the assembly, processing, storage, and distribution of all food commodities. The extent of our ability to survive a nuclear war may depend in considerable measure on the wisdom exercised in these preparedness food programs. Mr. Rice has devoted incessant efforts since 1955 to insure that these food defense programs are sustained at a high level.

Recently elected officers of the Chicago USDA Club—left to right—John E. Tromer, Chief of Personnel, AMS, president; Charles A. Cash, ASCS commodity office, vice president; Mrs. Ada B. Feldman, Office of the General Counsel, treasurer; and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lewis, marketing information division, AMS, secretary.

Pioneering research

BLAZING the trail further into the wilderness of the unknown in search of new truths that may be of benefit to mankind, ARS has established its 20th Pioneering Research Laboratory. Located at Beltsville, Md., the new laboratory will be used for the study of plant hormones and regulators.

Key scientists assigned to the laboratory include: Dr. John W. Mitchell, plant physiologist, chief scientist and leader; Dr. P. M. Marth, physiologist; P. J. Linder, physiologist; and J. F. Worley, pathologist. A biochemist will be added to the staff later.

Dr. Mitchell has been studying regulating chemicals and their effects upon plants since 1934 when he was a research fellow at the University of Chicago. He joined the research staff of the Department of Agriculture in 1938.

The first Pioneering Research Laboratory was established August 21, 1957, at Beltsville. Its purpose was to study the mineral nutrition of plants. Dr. Sterling B. Hendricks is chief scientist.

Listed in the order of their establishment, with subject being studied, location, and chief scientist, are the other 18 Pioneering Research Laboratories:

Plant Physiology, Beltsville, Md.—Dr. H. A. Borthwick—October 15, 1957.

Blood Antigen, Beltsville, Md.—Dr. Sam L. Scheinberg—August 28, 1957.

Microbiological Chemistry, Peoria, Ill.—Dr. Frank H. Stodola—December 10, 1957.

Seed Proteins, New Orleans, La.—Dr. Aaron M. Altschul—December 10, 1957.

Plant Fibers, New Orleans, La.—Dr. Carl M. Conrad—December 10, 1957.

Allergens in Agricultural Products, Washington, D.C.—Dr. Henry Stevens—January 28, 1958.

Cellular Metabolism, Beltsville, Md.—Dr. Howard Reynolds—February 19, 1958.

Insect Pathology, Beltsville, Md.—Dr. A. M. Heimpel—February 19, 1958.

Insect Physiology, Beltsville, Md.—Dr. William E. Robbins—February 19, 1958.

Plant Enzyme Research, Albany, Calif.—Eugene F. Jensen—April 14, 1958.

Animal Genetics, Lafayette, Ind.—Dr. Wendell H. Kyle—July 21, 1958.

Plant Virology, Beltsville, Md.—Dr. Russell L. Steers—November 12, 1958.

Chemistry of Animal Proteins, Wyndmoor, Pa.—Dr. Thomas L. McMeekin—November 12, 1958.

Interfirm Integration in Farming, Washington, D.C.—Dr. Ronald L. Mighell—January 6, 1959 (ERS).

Forest Mensuration, Berkeley, Calif.—Lewis R. Grosenbaugh—February 10, 1961 (FS Studies yield and growth measurement.)

Postharvest Physiology of Fruits and Vegetables, Beltsville, Md.—Dr. Morris Lieberman—June 7, 1961.

Physics of Fine Particles, Wooster, Ohio—Ross D. Brazee—January 31, 1962.

In rural America we still have more than 4 million families with incomes of less than $2,500 a year.

Yearbooks prove popular

EIGHT recent Yearbooks of Agriculture are being reprinted by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, because of their continuing popularity and usefulness.

To be reprinted are:

Trees, the Yearbook for 1949. Already it has been reprinted 4 times and more than 93,000 copies have been sold at $2.75 each by the Superintendent of Documents. This is in addition to the original edition of 246,753 copies printed for distribution by Members of the Congress and use by employees of the Department.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has no copies of Yearbooks for either free distribution or for sale.

Food, the Yearbook for 1959. This Yearbook has had 3 previous reprintings and 68,000 copies have been sold.

Insects, the 1952 Yearbook; *Water,* 1955; and *Animal Diseases,* 1956, have each been reprinted once. *Plant Diseases,* 1953; *Soil,* 1957; and *Seeds,* 1961; are the other Yearbooks selected by the Superintendent of Documents to be reprinted.

The total sales of the 8 were 429,810 copies as of February 7—or at an average price of $2.25 would total $967,072.50. That sum does not return to the Department of Agriculture, but it and the amounts of the annual congressional Yearbook appropriations—which have remained about the same since 1953, despite rising printing costs—may be taken as indications of the economy and efficiency in publishing these popular annual Yearbooks of Agriculture.

The practice of using a title and treating a single subject began back in 1938 with the Yearbook entitled "Soils and Men." Gove Hambridge was the editor. Beginning with the Yearbook "Science In Farming," which covered the World War II period 1943–47, Alfred D. Stefferud has been the editor of the Yearbooks, now published annually.

Plentiful foods

USDA's April list:

Featured—Pork and carrots.

Other plentifuls—Potatoes, canned freestone peaches, peanuts and peanut products, beef, fluid milk, eggs, canned ripe olives.

We eat more than 160 pounds of red meat annually in the United States. If we add poultry, our meat consumption is close to 200 pounds per person each year.

Management interns

FIVE management interns from the U.S. Department of Agriculture have been awarded tuition-free scholarships for a 3-semester-hour course at The George Washington University for the 1963 spring semester. They are Richard McLellan and Dalton Jones of the Office of Budget and Finance; Ernest Raymond, Office of the Inspector General; and Edward Pensivy and Peter Wright, Office of Personnel.

All of the interns except Mr. Jones, who reported for duty recently, received similar scholarships this past semester. Only management interns who do not have master's degrees are eligible for these scholarships.

The scholarships enable the interns to supplement their on-the-job training with after-hour courses and to earn academic credit toward a master's degree. The interns may take a 3-semester-hour course each semester while they are members of a training program. In addition, they may earn up to 6 semester-hours of credit for their work in the USDA management intern program.

The five USDA management interns, who won scholarships to the George Washington University, meet with Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson. Left to right are: Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel; Gary J. Rasmussen, coordinator of the management intern program, Office of Personnel; Richard McLellan, B&F; Ernest Raymond, OIG; Edward Pensivy, OP; Dalton Jones, B&F; Peter Wright, OP; and Mr. Robertson.

Dr. Swern honored

Adding to his already long list of honors, Dr. Daniel Swern, a supervisory chemist at the ARS Utilization Laboratory at Wyndmoor, Pa., has been named Philadelphia Federal Civil Servant of the Year. The award was for his outstanding research on animal fats.

This is the second year in a row in which the Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division at Wyndmoor has won this honor. Last year Dr. Charles A. Zittle, a biochemist at the laboratory, was selected as the Federal Civil Servant of the Year.

Each year the Philadelphia Federal Business Association and Personnel Council sponsor this contest and select two winners from Civil Service employees of the area, one from the scientific field and one from the nonscientific field. Both Dr. Swern and Dr. Zittle won in the scientific field.

Among the many awards won by Dr. Swern are the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1955 and the Arthur S. Flemming Award.

He is a native of New York, a graduate of the City College of New York and Columbia University. He earned his Ph. D from the University of Maryland. His career in the Department began in the earliest days of the ARS laboratory at Wyndmoor in July 1940.

Soil scientist cited

Dr. Kellogg

Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, longtime Department employee and Assistant Administrator for Soil Surveys in SCS, has received an honorary degree of doctor of sciences, honoris causa, from the University of Ghent, Belgium.

The award was made in recognition of Dr. Kellogg's contributions to scientific research in general and in particular for his work in "soil classification, soil survey, and interpretations of soil science for agricultural development and human welfare."

Dr. Kellogg accepted the award in person, having previously been in Geneva, Switzerland, to present a paper at the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

"In accepting this honor," said Dr. Kellogg, "I do so in the name of a group of dedicated soil scientists from many countries who work together in a common cause—in a cause we believe to be of the utmost importance to people everywhere, and to their children's children. Our task is scarcely more than begun."

The Connecticut Experiment Station will observe its 75th anniversary at New Haven, May 7–8.

FHA honors Miss Christie

For sustained superior performance, Miss Ruth H. Christie of the Farmers Home Administration received a *Certificate of Appreciation* and cash award of $177. Miss Christie is a forms analyst in the Rules and Regulations Branch, Business Services Division of FHA.

She is praised by her fellow employees as a dedicated public servant who rose to a challenge which gives real meaning to the term "sustained superior performance." With her supervisor Miss Nina Storie in the hospital for a prolonged illness, she accepted the responsibility of "carrying on" the work of her branch. On top of this, the Agricultural Act of 1961 added the job of developing many new FHA forms and revising many of the old ones.

Miss Christie is a native of West Virginia. She graduated cum laude with a B.A. degree from Concord College at Athens, W. Va. In addition to her regular courses, she was editor of the College Yearbook.

The 12th Annual International Land, Pasture and Range Judging School and Contest will be held at the Fairgrounds at Oklahoma City, Okla., May 1–2.

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR APRIL 10, 1963

Wheat referendum—May 21

SECRETARY of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman set May 21 as the date of a referendum on the 1964 wheat program.

The Secretary also announced these additional actions for the 1964 wheat crop:

1. Established wheat support prices at $2 per bushel national average for certified wheat and $1.30 per bushel for noncertified wheat if the referendum carries.
2. Set the national marketing quota at 1,220 million bushels and the national acreage allotment for 1946 at 49.5 million acres—the same as in 1962.
3. Determined a wheat marketing allocation for certificated wheat of 975 million bushels, 80 percent of the national marketing quota. Individual producers will receive marketing certificates for 80 percent of the normal production on their acreage allotments.
4. Announced State acreage allotments based on the national allotment.
5. Set diversion payment rates on wheat acreage put to conserving uses.
6. Announced there will be no noncommercial wheat-producing States designated under the 1964 program.

Secretary Freeman said that the May 21 referendum is an important event for the wheat farmer, for "he will decide then the price of wheat he will receive for his 1964 crop."

"I would not presume to tell, or even advise, the farmer how to vote," the Secretary said. "However, it is my responsibility, and the responsibility of the Department, to provide each farmer eligible to vote with the facts about the 1964 program so that he will be thoroughly informed when he makes his decision."

Secretary Freeman said that "the locally elected farmer committeemen and the local ASC county office are the best place to go for the facts on how the program will affect each wheat farmer."

The Secretary cited studies by USDA and Land Grant university economists on the effects of "yes" and "no" votes in the referendum, but he expressed the hope that "each wheat farmer will check this out for himself."

"On acres," the Secretary said, "a 'yes' vote will mean an allotment of 49.5 million acres, the same as in 1962. A 'no' vote will mean about 65 million acres in production.

"On production, a 'yes' vote will mean about 1.1 billion bushels while a 'no' vote will mean production of about 1.5 billion bushels, or about 300 million bushels more than needed.

"On income, a 'yes' vote will mean a gross wheat income of $2.3 to $2.4 billion. A 'no' vote will produce a gross wheat income some $700 million less, or about $1.6 billion for 1964. Gross incomes on typical farms would be reduced on the same proportion, and net incomes would be cut more sharply.

"These are the best estimates, carefully checked. Each farmer should check them out for himself. I urge each farmer to get his pencil out and figure the effects of a 'yes' vote and a 'no' vote for his farm.

"His decision will determine directly the income his family earns in 1964 . . . and it will determine the level of prosperity in the community where he trades.

"I urge each farmer to study the program, and then vote."

Twelve hundred SCS soil scientists are now mapping about 50 million acres of land a year. More than 821 million acres—or more than a third of the Nation's land—have already been surveyed.

Honor Awards Ceremony

THE SEVENTEENTH Annual Honor Awards Ceremony of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has been scheduled for Friday, May 17, 1963. It will be held at 10:30 a.m. in the Sylvan Theatre on the Washington Monument Grounds. In the event of inclement weather it will be held in the Departmental Auditorium on Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Streets.

At this ceremony Department employees to receive the *Distinguished* and *Superior Service Awards* will be honored. Employees in the Washington, D.C., area who have completed 40 or more years of Federal service as of May 15, 1963, will also be recognized.

Membership of the 1963 Honor Awards Committees, appointed to review agency nominations, is as follows:

Distinguished Service Awards—Willard W. Cochrane, Director, Agricultural Economics, chairman; William D. Carey, Executive Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget; Novice G. Fawcett, president, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Dan H. Fenn, Jr., Staff Assistant to the President, The White House; Warren B. Irons, Executive Director, Civil Service Commission; James M. Mitchell, Director, Conference Program on Public Affairs, The Brookings Institution; Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel; and J. W. Entwistle, Department Incentive Awards Officer, executive secretary.

Superior Service Awards—Henry G. Herrell, Deputy Administrator for Management, Agricultural Marketing Service, chairman; Louis C. Hermel, Deputy Regional Forester, Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles L. Grant, Director of Finance and Budget Office; Dorothy H. Jacobson, Assistant to the Secretary; Charles F. Kiefer, Director, Office of Management Services; E. T. York, Jr., Administrator, Federal Extension Service; and J. W. Entwistle, Department Incentive Awards Officer, executive secretary.

John H. Slagle of Gordon County, Ga., commissioner and president of the Association County Commissioners of Georgia, has been appointed a member of the Rural Areas Development National Advisory Committee.

Americans on the average will eat about a pound more this year than the estimated 162.5 pounds of red meats we ate during 1962.

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National 4–H Conference

NEARLY 1,800 YEARS of 4–H Club work are reflected in the 202 head-heart-hands-health youth, 16 to 21 years old, who will attend National 4–H Conference in Washington, D.C., April 20 to 26. Schoolwise the two girls and two boys, from each of the 50 States and Puerto Rico, range from 7 high school sophomores to 1 college senior. And the 140 living on farms and in rural nonfarm areas, more than twice exceed the 62 who will arrive in the Nation's Capital from small town, urban, and suburban localities.

Accompanying the young people will be about 90 State 4–H leaders who will hold their own once-a-year official national meeting to study youth needs and problems, program development, and professional improvement. The leaders will focus on designing "a youth program model for the next 10 years"—particularly in relation to science in 4–H, career exploration, urban club projects, citizenship, and international endeavors.

The 4–H'ers, representing the country's 2,285,600 club members, were named by their States for exceptional personal development, and for outstanding achievement in community service, leadership, and citizenship.

"Our Heritage—Foundation for the Future," will be the delegates' theme, with emphasis on America's cultural and economic past to help solve today's problems, and influence important decisions for tomorrow. To accomplish Conference aims, delegates will hear selected speakers, participate in group discussions, visit historic shrines and other meaningful memorials, meet congressional and other national leaders, share ideas with each other on better 4–H programs back home, and learn better how to carry out their citizenship responsibilities in their communities.

Conference highlight this year will be a "Breakfast with Congress" event one morning. In a large hotel dining room, each State's delegates and adult leaders will have their own table, and be host to that State's two Senators and Congressmen from the delegates' home districts. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman will extent greetings at the all-State breakfast assembly.

A second headline event at the Conference will be the citing of nine prominent persons in business, industry, and educational fields, as "Partners in 4–H." Other activities of the week will be a tour of the White House, boat trip to Mt. Vernon for a citizenship ceremony, and visits to eight embassies of Europe, Asia, and South America. In addition, the entire 4–H delegation will view a large careers exhibit—set up in the U.S. Department of Agriculture patio—to feature 23 million jobs in agriculture, home economics, and related fields.

Directing the 4–H Conference again will be the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and State land-grant universities with the helpful assistance of the National 4-H Service Committee, Chicago; and the National 4-H Foundation, Washington.

Both the 4-H'ers and their leaders will be housed, and hold most of their meetings, at the National 4-H Center, 7100 Connecticut Avenue.

President Greets 4-H Reporters—President Kennedy accepts copies of the 4-H "Report to the Nation" and the "World Atlas of 4-H" at the White House in March from the six 4-H'ers making the 1963 report. Representing some 2,300,000 4-H Club members throughout the 50 States and Puerto Rico during 4-H Club Week in March, the delegates are (l.-r.) Alice Todd, Hope Hull, Ala.; Tony Mellor, Elgin, Ariz.; Veronica Vamosy, Stamford, N.Y.; Faye Craig, Louisville, Miss.; Larry Pressler, Humboldt, S. Dak.; and Donald Weeks, Terre Haute, Ind. The "Report to the Nation" is coordinated by the Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; the National 4-H Club foundation; and the National 4-H Service Committee. The trip taking the six reporters and their two adult advisors to Washington, D.C., New York, and Los Angeles is provided by the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago. In background (l.-r.) Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman and E. T. York, Jr., Administrator, Federal Extension Service.

Olan W. Dillon, SCS biologist of Ithaca, N.Y., has succeeded Adrey E. Borell of Denver, Colo., as field biologist for the 10 Great Plains States. Mr. Borell has retired after 30 years of Federal service.

Our biggest industry

Despite a continuing reduction in the number of farms and farmers, agriculture is the Nation's biggest business. As the number of farms and farmers have gone down, production from these farms has continued to climb and, today, one farmworker produces food and fiber for himself and 26 others.

Today, 4 out of every 10 jobs in private employment are related to agriculture. Ten million people have jobs storing, transporting, processing, and merchandising the products of agriculture. Some 6 million people have jobs providing the supplies farmers use. Our reference to "only 8.6 percent of our labor force in 1960 in agriculture" in the January 16 issue of *USDA* referred to the on-the-farm people. Actually the figure for 1962 is 7.7 percent. When the broader definition of agriculture is used, it is nearer 40 percent.

SCS Anniversary

THE SOIL Conservation Service—28 years old on April 27, 1963—since its birth has seen gradual but important changes in the role soil and water conservation plays in rural communities.

Twenty-eight years ago soil conservation was the big job and it was considered primarily the concern of the farmer. The main purpose of the SCS then was to assist farmers and ranchers to control erosion on their lands.

In the intervening years increased demands on land and water resources and the intermingling of farm and nonfarm people in rural areas have created new conservation problems. Today the SCS program is geared to the development of rural areas. SCS helps farmers and nonfarm people as well to attack their soil and water resource problems in a variety of both old and new programs through local soil conservation districts, watershed projects, and the Great Plains Conservation Program. Land improvement, land-use adjustments, rural and urban water supply, flood prevention, watershed protection, fish and wildlife development, and recreation have been added to erosion control as activities aimed at revitalizing rural America.

ASCS safety contest

A 59-percent reduction in accidents since 1959 in the major grain producing States indicates the effectiveness of a safety contest being conducted in these States by ASCS.

The contest was the outgrowth of the hazardous nature of the work at grain storage binsites. These 14 major grain States were accounting for 70 percent of the ASCS accidents although only 41 percent of the agency's manhours of work.

Under the rules of the National Safety Council the contest was initiated in 1956. Since, there has been significant progress in accident prevention. Iowa has the most outstanding record with a 70-percent reduction in accident frequency rate over a 3-year period. Illinois had a 59-percent reduction.

Thirteen of the 14 States reduced their frequency rates last year. Three States—Montana, Wisconsin, and Illinois—reduced their accident frequency rates in each of the last 3 years.

The National Safety Council awarded the Montana State ASCS Office with a plaque as first-place winner for 1962. Certificates went to the Kansas State Office for second place and to Wisconsin for third place.

The stretch now being woven into cotton fabrics is creating new uses and is expected to open new markets for this basic fiber. Dr. C. H. Fisher, Director of the Department's ARS Utilization Laboratory at New Orleans, and "Maid of Cotton" Shelby Smith demonstrate the "stretch" in a piece of all-cotton fabric. Developed at the ARS Laboratory, the fabric shown is almost twice as long as in its relaxed state. The new fabric is another example of the Department's continuing effort to find new uses for cotton.

Blood bank and field employees

We regret that through a misunderstanding our story in the Jan. 30 issue of *USDA*, entitled "To save a life," gave the impression that any USDA employee may obtain blood from the Red Cross Blood Bank. We failed to note that the benefits given in this story apply only to the participating group under the Washington, D.C., Red Cross Chapter. Under the Blood Bank Program in this Chapter, blood is replaced in any hospital in the U.S.—that accepts Red Cross replacements—when a Washington D.C. employee or member of his family need replacement. This applies whether these persons are on a field trip, vacation, or have retired.

In regard to field offices, we suggest that you contact your local Red Cross Chapter regarding the Blood Bank Program in your area. The Red Cross Blood Program policies vary throughout the country, but it would most likely be possible for you to establish your own local program.

In the event there is no Red Cross Blood Program in your area, it becomes the responsibility of the families, friends and fellow workers of the blood recipients to replace directly to the hospital or blood bank any blood which has been used.

National Library Week

"THE FIFTH FREEDOM . . . enjoy it! For a better read, better informed America"—so states the theme of National Library Week, April 21–27, sponsored by the American Library Association.

Reading either for knowledge, inspiration, or relaxation is fun. Bennett Cerf has aptly remarked that "reading is a pleasure of the mind, which means that it is a little like a sport: your interest and knowledge and quickness count for something. The fun of reading is not that something is told you, but that you stretch your mind."

Characteristically American, the free public library is one of our major cultural institutions making available to all volumes of materials in a tremendous variety of subjects.

Concepts of modern public libraries have been changing from somber unimaginative surroundings, silent rows of shelves and muffled voices to bright cheerful community centers.

The rows of books in the modern library are designed to increase the enjoyment and understanding of our complex everyday activities, and are supplemented by collections of recordings, films, and other visual materials.

Among the many services available in the modern public library concept are the facilities and leadership for stimulating and informative discussions of current events and literature, and story-telling for the younger element. All these efforts nobly contribute to the literary needs of preschool-age children, teen-agers, students, and all the people whose greater participation in decision making in our world of today has created a need for expansion of knowledge and to the demand for materials of learning.

The importance and enjoyment of reading cannot be minimized whether it be for knowledge, inspiration, or relaxation and if "you become as a result of reading, better, wiser, kinder, or more gentle, you won't have suffered."

—Angelina J. Carabelli
National Agricultural Library

Alumni award to Dr. Kellogg

Students and faculty of the College of Agriculture, Michigan State University, recently honored Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, Assistant Administrator for Soil Survey, SCS. A plaque was presented to him "in recognition of the honor he has brought to his alma mater through outstanding professional and personal achievements."

My job

FEW PEOPLE are blessed with a job that gives them the opportunity of helping families create a new and better life for themselves. That's why I consider myself very fortunate.

As county supervisor of the Farmers Home Administration in Glenwood, Minn., I do have this opportunity. Most of my working hours are spent with FHA borrowers, helping them plan farm and home improvements and obtain the credit necessary these days to do a successful job of farming.

It's a further source of satisfaction that the programs of my agency help maintain a prosperous and growing town-country community.

After all farm people *are* the farming community, and their economic well-being is at the root of the community's progress and prosperity.

To be a successful county FHA supervisor requires two basic skills:

1. A full understanding of farming as a business, a trade, and an art.

2. An ability to work closely with people, above all, to be patient and with enough insight to understand how they feel about a problem, and maybe even more important, why they feel the way they do.

Glenwood is a small farm-town trading center in south-central Minnesota. It's the county seat of Pope County—the area my office serves.

Since 1936 Pope County farmers have received about $3.5 million in loans from FHA. Of this amount $2.3 million has been repaid. Interest paid by borrowers on these loans totals nearly a half million dollars, about twice the cost of operating the Glenwood FHA office during this time.

At present 135 farm families in the county are using FHA credit—about 10 percent of all farm families in the county. Of these, 100 families have real estate loans, which are financing the purchase of 46 farms, have built or improved 40 barns, 14 new farm homes and 42 other farm buildings, and installed 36 water systems and 24 milk houses. We've also financed four new homes for families living in rural areas who don't farm.

Being a FHA supervisor is just about the most rewarding professional work in the farm field. The hours may be long but a great deal of satisfaction can be obtained in helping people acquire the resources they need to work out their problems.

—Harold Kvale, FHA farm supervisor

Harold Kvale—left—FHA supervisor in Glenwood, Minn., discusses pasture improvements with FHA borrower Allen Hanson—center—and SCS work unit conservationist Walter Twite.

Pan American Day

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy has proclaimed Sunday, April 14, Pan American Day and the week from April 14 through April 20 as Pan American Week.

April 14, 1963, marks the 73d anniversary of the inter-American system established by the American Republics and designated as the Organization of American States.

In his *Proclamation,* the President called upon the Governors of the 50 States of the Union and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and of all other areas under the United States flag to issue similar proclamations.

"In the interest of inter-American friendship and solidarity," he said, "I urge all United States citizens and interested organizations to contribute enthusiastically, by words and works, toward making Pan American Day and Pan American Week occasion for rejoicing that our free Republics during the past year have strongly reaffirmed the will for freedom and the determination to stand together in its defense, and a resolute intent to create in this hemisphere, through our Alliance for Progress, an invigorating environment of hope, confidence, and achievement."

Secretary Orville L. Freeman, in support of the President's Proclamation, urged every employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to join in commemoration of this anniversary of this alliance of freedom of the OAS.

Careers in agriculture

FROM April 15 through May 15, the Department will present a wide-ranging exhibition on the many good careers agriculture offers young people today. It will be shown in the patio of the Administration Building of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Department agencies taking part in the exhibit include the Agricultural Marketing Service, Agricultural Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, Farmers Cooperative Service, Federal Extension Service, Forest Service, Rural Electrification Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and the Office of Personnel. Information work throughout the Department will be highlighted in a separate display. Adding further interest and wider coverage will be exhibits from the Peace Corps, American Home Economics Association, and 4–H

The time and place for such an exhibit are especially favorable, for between mid-April and mid-May some 200,000 high school seniors from all parts of America visit the Nation's capital. The large exhibit is designed chiefly for this career-minded group. Its aim is to attract qualified young people, from both farm and city, to the rewarding careers they can find in the varied occupations that make up American agriculture today.

Specially selected motion pictures related to the careers theme will be shown in the Patio Theater during the time the exhibit is on display.

The Department recently established an agriculture attache post with the U.S. Mission to the European Office of the U.N., and other international organizations at Geneva, Switzerland. It was set up because of expanding activities in the European area and the need for U.S. representation at the increasing number of trade discussions and negotiations in Geneva. John I. Kross, a native of Trenton, N.J., is the new agricultural attache.

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR APRIL 24, 1963

This is the third energy-saving kitchen designed by Department housing specialists at the Beltsville ARS Research Center. One of the features of this kitchen is that the doors to cabinets all have sliding or collapsible doors. This will prevent those too-frequent bumps on the head from an open cabinet door. Another feature is the slant-front cabinets which allow more working space. The kitchen is carefully planned to reduce walking, stooping, lifting, and reaching in the job of preparing meals and other kitchen activities.

Safety hints

The Department Safety Officer Henry F. Shepherd in a recent issue of "Safety Signals" offers a few suggestions about the safe use of cleaning agents—on and off the job.

He told of the fatal combining of a bleaching compound and a cleaning fluid. Household bleaches are solutions of sodium hypochlorite. Acid substances—even vinegar—added to such bleaches will release poisonous chlorine gas.

Mr. Shepherd offers these precautions: Never combine cleaners and bleaches; store them safely in separate places; keep them away from food and medical supplies; and never leave them where children might play with them or have access to them.

A total of 112,762,200 recreation visits were made to our national forests in 1962. This is 11 percent more than in 1961 and three times as many as were made 10 years ago.

Tiny trees to Arboretum

A 15-year-old Jarvis dwarf hemlock small enough for a flower pot is one of a collection of 1,500 dwarf evergreens recently presented to the Department's National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. This gift of tiny trees is from the collection of W. T. Gotelli, a well-known amateur horticulturist of South Orange, N.J.

These dwarf evergreens are being planted on a 4-acre plot on the north slope of the Arboretum. Plans are to propagate and distribute cuttings from the trees to other arboretums and cooperating nurseries. As a result, these attractive little trees, now a rarity, may someday become a familiar sight in American arboretums and in many lawns and gardens.

Accident Free Through '63

Energy-saving kitchen

IF YOU ARE planning to remodel the kitchen or to build a new home, take a look at the new energy-saving kitchen from Beltsville.

It has wall cabinets which slant inward so that the top shelf juts out farther than the shelves below. This makes the upper shelves easier to reach, especially for the short housewife.

Instead of doors that swing outward, the cabinet has sliding collapsible doors which open horizontally. This eliminates head bumping and provides more room in the kitchen.

The top shelf is fitted with metal dividers so that pans and trays can be stored vertically in order to save space. The top shelf is 9 inches wide and the bottom shelf 5 inches wide.

This is the third complete kitchen design created by housing specialists of the Agricultural Research Service center at Beltsville, Md. It was designed around a separate standard range and refrigerator. The previous two kitchens were designed with built-in wall appliances.

Other notable features of the Beltsville kitchen include:

—A trash container compartment with a slanted chute under the deep bowl of the sink.

—Pullout plastic tote drawers for storing dish towels or other kitchen supplies. They can be removed and refilled without extra stooping.

—A hardwood cutting board that fits over one section of the double sink and stows away in a special holder under the sink.

—Two pullout workboards and a towel rod that also pulls out.

—A passthrough dish cabinet which is accessible from the kitchen and the adjoining dining area.

Leaflet No. 518 explains, with pictures and floor sketches, how the design can be adapted to several different room arrangements. It can be obtained free from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Harry Rossoll and Robert Hintz of the Forest Service's region 8 recently received the first cash award approved by the chief's office of this region. The cash awards of $250 each were for outstanding performance in the preparation of an exhibit for the Oklahoma State Fair.

As I see it

IN THE DAYS when farming was a matter of hands and horses, it didn't cost much to grow a crop. A horse or mule, a plow, some seed, and a lot of hard work did the job.

In today's technical agriculture it takes about a $50,000 investment for a man to start a farming operation. And in addition, for every dollar of profit a farmer can get from his crop he must invest $4. Big farmer or small, this represents a tremendous drain on his financial resources. Either the profits of the last 4 years must be invested or he must borrow the money to plant and produce his crop. And this is double the percentage of just 10 years ago.

With all this investment he is faced with the danger of every open-sky operation—bad weather. This, with insect infestation and plant disease, makes farming a very risky business.

Federal Crop Insurance was created by Congress in 1939 to help reduce this risk. Using money paid in as premiums during profitable years, hundreds of thousands of farmers have been able to spread their risks over the years and around the country. In bad years this premium money goes where it's needed. Nearly $500 million has been paid out in crop insurance indemnities to farmers whose crop production expenses were completely or partially wiped out by drought, flood, freeze, disease, insects, and over 100 other unavoidable causes.

For instance, in Beaufort County, N.C., the 1962 tobacco crop was literally drowned by torrential rains. The loss in potential income to the county was tremendous and caused terrible hardship for the people of this county. Not only the tobacco growers were hurt but the entire community felt the effect of the loss as retail sales dropped, bank credit tightened, and unemployment rose. The bottom, in effect, was dropping out of the county's economy. But there was a floor to stop the drop: 877 individual tobacco crops in the county were protected by Federal Crop Insurance. This was land farmed by some 40 percent of the county's tobacco growers.

Nearly a million dollars in crop insurance indemnities poured into Beaufort County to strengthen the credit, make cash available, give growers the capital to farm again.

All over the country, every year—even in good years—crop disaster hits. An average of one out of nine farmers who protect themselves with Federal Crop Insurance are paid indemnities every year.

Dr. Leonard Jurd, left, an ARS research chemist at the Department's western utilization research laboratory at Albany, Calif., receives a special citation and $300 for his outstanding research in the chemistry of color in fruits. Dr. M. J. Copley, director of the laboratory, is shown presenting the award. Dr. Jurd identified the chemical changes which occur when fruit changes color in processing and storage.

As Secretary Freeman said in announcing our 25th Anniversary, "Federal Crop Insurance is indeed a first line of defense against the terrible impact of crop disaster."

—John N. Luft
Manager, FCIC

Agriculture Exhibit-Symposium

Designed to emphasize two-way trade relations, a major food and agriculture exhibition and symposium, sponsored by the Department and cooperating U.S. food and agricultural groups, will be held at Amsterdam, the Netherlands, November 7–24.

A widespread attendance from all Western Europe will be invited to attend.

"At the symposium," says Secretary Orville L. Freeman, "we hope to bring together respected leaders from Western Europe and the United States to discuss in an open friendly atmosphere a wide range of matters that concern our respective food and agricultural relationships, including technology, marketing and distribution, and trade policy.

"For example, the rapid advancements in food and agricultural technology, in Europe, in the United States, and elsewhere, have introduced many new questions of a purely scientific and technical nature, affecting internal production and distribution as well as international trade."

The exhibition will offer attractions of interest both to the general public and trade representatives. The public will be able to buy samples of a great variety of U.S. foods from U.S. and associated European business firms at a well-stocked ultramodern food market.

Cropland conversion program

RECREATION is a new cash crop to be tested in 27 counties throughout the United States under the cropland conversion program. This program, authorized by Congress in the Agriculture Act of 1962, is a long-range effort to improve family farm income by helping farmers convert land now used for the production of crops to other income-producing uses.

Its dual purpose in this case is to reduce the production of crops now in surplus and at the same time provide recreation facilities which are in short supply.

The 27 counties are the first to be designated as test areas for farm recreation projects under the cropland conversion program. Previously 41 counties in 13 States had been selected as test areas in converting from row crops and tame hay to primarily grass and trees.

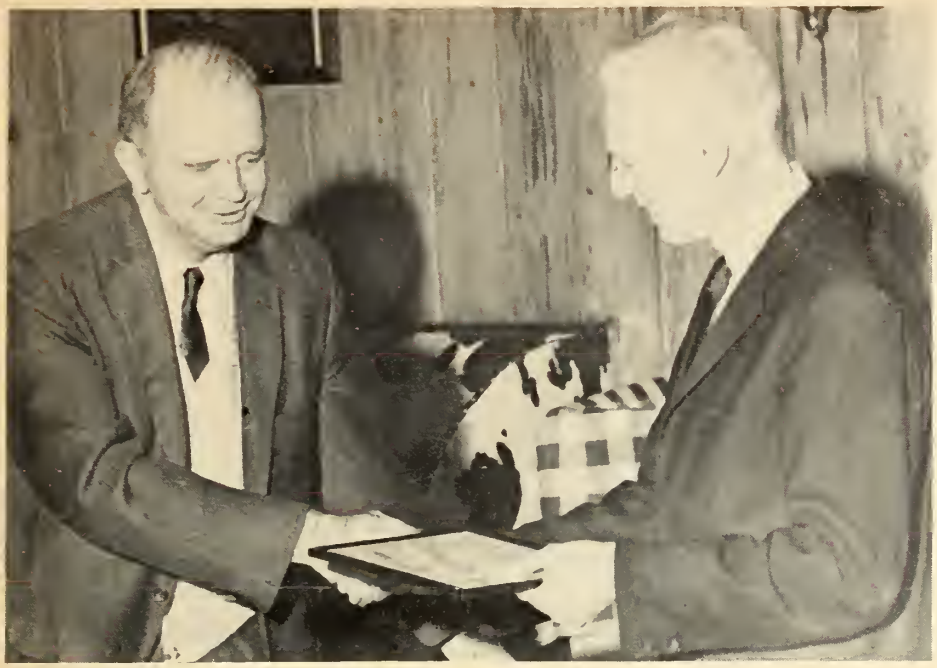
By States and counties the following have been approved for recreation projects: Connecticut—Litchfield; Delaware—Kent; Indiana—Harrison; Maine—Sagadahoc, Knox, Waldo; Massachusetts—Essex, Hampshire, Norfolk; Michigan—Calhoun; New Hampshire—Rockingham; New Jersey—Mercer, Sussex; Ohio—Jackson; Pennsylvania—Butler, Chester, Lycoming, Mercer, Wyoming, York, Warren; Texas—Wharton; Virginia—Albermarle, Brunswick, Goochland, Rockbridge; Wisconsin—Dodge.

In addition, all States have been asked to recommend counties where test projects might be developed for shifting cropland to recreational use.

The ASCS, including ASC State and county committees, have been assigned the responsibility of day-to-day administration of the new test program. Farmers who participate in the program will base cropland conversion on conservation plans developed in cooperation with the local soil conservation districts with technical planning from the SCS. In addition, SCS and the Forest Service will provide necessary technical services in applying conservation measures.

Farmers or groups of farmers who need to borrow funds to pay their share of the cost of conversion may be able to obtain the credit they need from FHA.

The Cooperative Extension Service has a nationwide professional staff of more than 14,000 workers to carry on its educational work.



John C. Baker, left, who for more than 20 years has served the Department in information work, receives a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $200 from Wayne Dexter, Information Chief of MOS. The presentation was made at a farewell luncheon given by Mr. Baker's colleagues in Washington, D.C. For a number of years Mr. Baker served as chief of the AMS Information Office in Chicago. Recently he left the Department to become Director of Information for the Bureau of the Census. He received the award for suggesting a calendar of significant events in the history of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Rural library service

"THERE are some 20 million Americans who do not have access to local public libraries . . . most of these live in rural areas or in fringes around larger cities. There is ample evidence, that given the opportunity to use good convenient public library service, rural people frequently use it more than do city folk." *Farmers' Bulletin* No. 2142 provides this summary of rural library service.

The American Library Association, sponsor of Library Week, April 21–27, with the theme "*READ*," has had as great a longtime interest in improving library services to farmers as has the Department itself. The association assisted the Department in 1940 in the preparation of *Farmers' Bulletin* No. 1847 which suggests how rural communities could develop their own library services, and also assisted in preparing FB2142.

The most spectacular and possibly the most effective stimulus to rural reading was provided by a conference sponsored by the Department of Agriculture in 1951. In addition to farmers, farm organizations, USDA specialists, publishers, church organizations, and the press contributed ideas and suggestions for encouraging reading and the development of libraries for the rural population. Various States held similar conferences as followups to the national program. The ultimate result of these discussions was the publication of "The Wonderful World of Books," edited by Alfred Stefferud of the Department of Agriculture.

In the book, now available as a paperback, Dr. M. L. Wilson, then Director of the Extension Work for the Department, summarizes this important topic as follows: "In view of the current world situation, the reading of books and journals has never been so important as it is today. Through them we have the privilege of exploring and finding out for ourselves. They offer a solid background of knowledge; help us to meet the practical demands of our business; set new views and ideas before us; and they lay the thinking and knowledge of the entire world before us where we can select what meets our needs, instead of having it selected for us."

James F. Gehr, the U.S. agricultural attaché in Monrovia, Liberia, has been appointed attaché to Venezuela. Neil P. Witting, assistant agricultural attaché in Cairo, Egypt, will succeed Gehr in Liberia.

Save with E Bonds

Farm fact book

WHAT have American farmers done to the Malthusian theory?

Why are agricultural scientists engaged in fermentation?

What is the Nation's largest industry?

What good are tung nuts and palm kernels?

Do farm prices fluctuate more than, say, haircut prices?

How much does metropolitan New York spend for fruits and vegetables?

The answers to these and many other such questions can be found in a handy new reference, *Fact Book of U.S. Agriculture*, issued recently by the Department's Office of Information.

This little encyclopedia was prepared to fill the need for a general, popularly written reference book for educators, journalists, and the public.

It offers facts and figures on agriculture and farmers, research and technology, marketing and farm exports, food prices and natural resources, farm income and production.

The fact book explains, among other things, how farm products are used to make cosmetics, dry cell batteries, laundry bluing, window shades, and linoleum.

It tells how much of the price of a quart of milk, a loaf of bread, or a can of frozen juice goes to the farmer.

It discusses how many mattresses are stuffed with cotton linters, and the multitude of ways in which cornstarch is used.

It offers information on the farmer's way of life, standard of living, health, and education; the large farm supply industry; how industry uses various agricultural products; future needs for land, water, and timber resources; government programs and regulatory functions in food and agriculture; consumer needs and protection; prices paid to farmers and what it costs them to produce food and fiber.

The book includes a summary of each State's agriculture; a glossary of agriculture terms, and a bibliography. Your agency may have some copies available. If not, the Office of Information has a few single copies for distribution.

Plentiful foods

USDA's May list:

Featured—Beef and pork.

Other plentifuls—Carrots, canned freestone peaches, canned ripe olives, milk and other dairy products.

My job

I AM ONE of 39 Federal Milk Market Administrators. We administer the orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the handling of milk in 83 milk market areas in the United States. These markets range from the giant New York-New Jersey marketing area and marketing areas centering around other major cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia, and Seattle, to small markets such as Clarksburg, W. Va., and Paducah, Ky.

Half of all the milk produced in the United States and about two-thirds of our fresh milk is marketed under the provisions of these 83 orders. In many instances a single person administers the provisions of two or more orders in the same region.

A Market Administrator has no appropriated funds for his use. His expenses are borne by the dealers and cooperatives who receive regulated milk from dairy farmers in the market order area.

In administering a milk order, the Market Administrator must assemble an organization to carry out his responsibilities. The Market Administrator's office calculates and announces class prices which milk handlers are required to pay. He receives monthly reports from all handlers in the market as to the quantity and use of milk received from dairy farmers. He calculates minimum prices to be paid dairy farmers. He audits handlers' records to verify the accuracy of their reports and the extent to which they have paid dairy farmers minimum established prices. Relatively complete statistics for the market are summarized, analyzed, and released for use by the industry and public. Violations of order provisions which cannot be corrected by the Market Administrator are reported to USDA for enforcement action. He may recommend amendments to the order to the Secretary of Agriculture.

In administering the order, the Market Administrator and his employees become familiar with details of the various milk businesses in the market, including trade secrets, financial conditions, and methods of operation. They acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the local dairy industry. They must make certain that no confidential information is released or used improperly.

The job of building and maintaining an organization to efficiently carry out all of these functions is obviously one of major proportions and major complexity in markets handling a large volume of milk, where State and city government officials are keenly interested, where milk is the leading source of farm income in the milkshed, and where handlers are large and will hire competent attorneys to challenge any slight evidence of maladministration or error.

—Richard D. Aplin,
Marketing Administrator

Richard D. Aplin, AMS
Milk Market Administrator

Why a Good Breakfast?

What to do for that midmorning slow-up? How to avoid that tired feeling in the afternoon? How to improve concentration and efficiency on the job?

A good breakfast is the answer for many people today. Folks who have an adequate meal before work get more done than those who skip or skimp breakfast. The usual "break" or snack between meals is not a substitute.

Here's test of a good breakfast: (1) It gives you protein, vitamins, and minerals—needed to build and repair the body and to help keep you healthy; (2) it provides fuel for body energy; (3) it tastes good.

There's no hard-and-fast rule on how big a breakfast should be. But for most people, particularly children, plan to have a fourth to a third of the day's food at breakfast. Include a good protein food such as egg, meat, or milk.

Single copies of "Eat a Good Breakfast" (Leaflet 268) are free from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Law Day, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy has proclaimed May 1, 1963, as "Law Day, U.S.A." and has called on the people of this country to observe this day with suitable ceremonies.

In making this proclamation, the President was following through in support of the congressional resolution of 1961 which has designated May 1 each year as "Law Day."

In his resolution the President said, "The story of man's advance from savagery to civilization is the story of reason and morality displacing brutal force. While law is reason systematized, it is more than reason alone. A great Justice of our Supreme Court said long ago, 'The law is the witness and external deposit of our moral life. Its history is the history of the moral development of the race.'

"In a time when all men are properly concerned lest nations, forgetting law, reason, and moral existence, turn to mutual destruction, we have all the more need to work for a day when law may govern nations as it does men within nations; when systematized reason may bring us a confident future; when the moral development of the human race may assure us a peaceful and law-abiding world."

The President added that designating May 1, 1963, as "Law Day, U.S.A." is a significant answer to communism's May Day demonstrations. It calls on all our people to rededicate themselves to ideals of equality and justice in their relations with one another and to the same ideals in relations with other nations.

He urged civic and service organizations, schools, public bodies, and the information media to join in this educational observance of Law Day, and he called upon all officials to display the Nation's flag on public buildings in token of our dedication to government and law.

Oliver J. Duval is the new FHA State Director of California, Nevada, and Hawaii.

April 24, 1963 **Vol. XXII, No. 9**

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin

FOR MAY 8, 1963

Golden Anniversary

THE 50th ANNIVERSARY of its agricultural marketing programs is being observed in the U.S. Department of Agriculture beginning this month. Formal organization of marketing services in the Department started May 16, 1913.

Fifty years of agricultural marketing will be documented in an exhibit which will be on display May 20 to June 20 in the Patio.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman will formally open the exhibit at 10 a.m., May 21. Congressmen and leaders in marketing, in government, and in industry will participate. Representatives of many nations coming to Washington for the World Food Congress in June will be invited to view the exhibit.

The development of work in agricultural marketing is featured in a special issue of *Agricultural Marketing*, and a kit of materials is being distributed that includes a "Chronology of 50 Years of Marketing in USDA."

The Patio exhibit will mark the first in a series of events scheduled to celebrate the evolution of marketing farm products, which employs twice as many people as growing these products.

The anniversary will point up that through our marketing system, consumers in the United States have available the year round, an abundance of food; the highest quality of any country in the world.

Robert B. Evans, who for the past 14 years has been serving as executive secretary of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, is the new agricultural attaché in Bombay, India. He succeeds Roy Sellers who is now agricultural attaché at Lisbon, Portugal.

U.S. Savings Bonds are really "Bonds of Freedom."

50 YEARS ★ 1913 ★ 1963 ★ OF MARKETING SERVICE ★
USDA
AMS

World Food Congress

Plans and preparations for the World Food Congress to be held in Washington, D.C., are moving ahead at the International Headquarters Secretariat which has been established at the State Department's international conference facilities. S. Y. Krishnaswamy and a small staff from the Food and Agriculture Organization office in Rome were assigned to set up this secretariat. They are working with a counterpart staff of Americans headed by R. Lyle Webster, former Director of the Department's Office of Information.

The June 4–18 date for the World Food Congress is the midway event in FAO's 5-year Freedom From Hunger campaign.

Dr. Daniel Swern of the Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division, ARS, Wyndmoor, Pa., has been selected to deliver the 1963 Mattiello Memorial Lecture in Philadelphia at the fall meeting of the Federation of Societies for Paint Technology. This is one of the paint industry's highest honors and another in the long list of honors and awards presented to Dr. Swern.

Our new century

THE DEPARTMENT is just ending its 101st year of service to the American people. Last year the staff took a searching look at the Department's past. This review was not merely for self-congratulation, although there was reason for that. Rather, it was an effort to learn from the past so that we may achieve even more in the future.

Now, as we complete the first year of our second century, what does the past reveal of our future? First of all, our farming will change tremendously. The methods and tools used 100 years ago were similar to those of 1,000 years ago. But we are now in a period of technological change. The rate of change may slow up during the next few years, but the long-term outlook is for further change.

There is little likelihood that the basic sources of our food or even the major types of food will change greatly. The trend to more convenient and more nutritious uses of food will continue, but the farmer, not the chemical laboratory nor the sea, will continue to supply the bulk of our needs.

Farmers, because of their efficiency, will be an even smaller percentage of the total population. They will remain independent and close to the earth. The typical farm will be the family farm, probably bigger in accordance with the prevailing technology.

More people in the world, and longer life will provide a satisfactory market for farm products. The American farmer will be able to meet our demands—the long ages of starvation are behind us.

The Department will continue to have heavy responsibilities for helping the farmer meet Amercia's needs for food and fiber, for using our abundance to help bring peace and freedom to the world, and for preserving our resources. Yet whatever the problems are or may be, the efforts of the men and women of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be at the service of the American people.

—WAYNE D. RASMUSSEN, ERS

USDA Graduate School scholarships

Scholarships providing free tuition for one course for the 1963–64 years are being offered again by the USDA Graduate School. These scholarships are for Federal employees in the Washington, D.C., area. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Graduate School not later than May 15.

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OPEDA Award

THE HIGHEST annual honor of the Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture—the OPEDA Award—was presented this year to C. O. "Chris" Henderson, Assistant Director of the Office of Personnel. The award was presented by Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel, at a special luncheon meeting honoring Mr. Henderson.

As principal speaker at this luncheon, Joseph M. Robertson, Administrative Assistant Secretary, lauded Mr. Henderson's accomplishments both in the Office of Personnel and in OPEDA. Joining in paying tribute to this former president of OPEDA were Max P. Reid, Assistant Director of the Office of Personnel, and Mrs. Henderson.

Chris—as he is called by all his friends—was president of OPEDA from 1953 to 1956. He has served in many other important positions in this organization which now has a membership of more than 6,000. He is the fifth person to receive the OPEDA Award. Preceding him as winners have been Leon F. Kneipp, Forest Service, retired; Dr. Stanley B. Fracker, ARS, retired; Dr. T. Roy Reid, former Director of the USDA Graduate School and the Office of Personnel; and Charles E. Burkhead, Chief of the Field Crops Statistics Branch, SRS.

The engraved scroll presented to Mr. Henderson cited him "For outstanding leadership, initiative, and resourcefulness as President of OPEDA in advancing friendly and effective relations between employee and employer; for vision and leadership in assisting in the development of information relating to consideration and enactment of the Government Employees Training Act; for furthering the awareness of the programs and policies of OPEDA which resulted in significant increase in membership; for outstanding services as member and several times Chairman of the OPEDA Awards Committee; and for continued leadership and performance in working for Federal-State credit retirement legislation."

A native of Pontococ County, Miss., Mr. Henderson received his B.S. degree from Mississippi State University and his master's degree from Cornell University. He also had a year's graduate work at the University of Wisconsin. He came to the Department in 1938 as regional chief of the Land Economics Division of BAE, Little Rock, Ark.

C. O. "Chris" Henderson, Assistant Director (Program Development), Office of Personnel, has been presented the 1963 Annual OPEDA Public Service Award for continued outstanding service to this Department employee organization.

Making dreams come true

Perseverance and hard work have resulted in a dream being realized by Mrs. Ella J. Green of the Department's Office of Information in Washington, D.C. Following her graduation from a Radford, Va., high school, she found employment in the Defense Department as a clerk-typist. But she wanted to be an editor.

She transferred to the Department of Agriculture where she worked in the Publications Division of the Office of Information and she began taking courses to prepare to become an editor. She took 10 courses in this field. She studied at Howard University and the USDA Graduate School.

In the Publications Division she became so familiar with the thousands of bulletins and leaflets distributed that she was promoted to assistant in charge of the central information and publications desk. She next became printing and publications assistant in charge of compiling the catalog of USDA publications.

Recently she was promoted to writer-editor on the staff of "The Yearbook of Agriculture." The Yearbook, which Mrs. Green will help edit, was first issued in 1849—some 13 years before the Department of Agriculture was established. Year after year they are listed among the 50 best nonfiction books of the year. Alfred Stefferud is Yearbook editor and Mrs. Green is on his staff.

Armed Forces Day

"POWER FOR PEACE" is the slogan which has been adopted for the 14th annual observance of Armed Forces Day on May 18. To allow maximum participation, the Department of Defense will be host to the American public and our international neighbors during May 11–19.

Armed Forces Day symbolizes the unification of the military services by demonstrating their close working relationship in maintaining this country's unity and strength in support of world order and justice.

"Open House" events will be the principal feature of Armed Forces Day at all military posts, camps, stations, bases, and defense facilities. Exhibits, exercises, parades, maneuvers, and demonstrations will provide the American public an opportunity to inspect the preparedness of their Armed Forces, and the people of the world the occasion to see firsthand the strongest peacetime military organization in history.

USDA employees are urged to participate in Armed Forces Day observance by accepting the "Open House" invitations of the Department of Defense. You can show your appreciation of the services of our men and women in the armed services by viewing parades, maneuvers, and demonstrations. These are *our* Armed Forces.

In his 1963 Proclamation of Armed Forces Day, President John F. Kennedy says: "Today, our servicemen and women are serving throughout the world as guardians of the peace—many of them away from their homes, their friends and their families. They are visible evidence of our determination to meet any threat to the peace with measured strength and high resolve. They are also evidence of a harsh but inescapable truth—that the survival of freedom requires great cost and commitment, and great personal sacrifice.

"It has been said by some that today's struggle for freedom—in South Vietnam, Berlin, South Korea, and other areas—is a 'forgotten war.' But to those who now serve, and to all the American people, this battle is neither forgotten nor finished. Indeed, we are very much aware of our commitment, of its gravity, and continued sacrifice and dedication."

Joseph T. McDavid is now coordinating RAD information activities in the Department's Office of Information.

Dr. Byron T. Shaw (center), ARS Administrator, congratulates two exhibitors at the Science Fair sponsored by the Organization of Professional Employees of the Department of Agriculture. This fair, which has been held previously in the patio of the USDA Building in Washington, D.C., was held this year at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville. With Dr. Shaw are Henry M. Jaffin and Miss Tessa Orellana. Their exhibits were selected to compete at the National Science Fair at Albuquerque, N. Mex. They were among the 50 exhibits at the OPEDA Science Fair at Beltsville.

Rockefeller Award

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has again been invited to participate in the Rockefeller Public Service Awards Program. This award is given annually to men and women whose careers in the Federal Government have been marked by sustained excellence in service to the Nation. Each winner will receive $5,000 in recognition of outstanding accomplishments.

Eligibility age requirements are between 45 and 60 years. Awards are made in the fields of administration, foreign affairs, or international operations; laws, legislation, or regulation; the general welfare of national resources; science, technology, or engineering.

Any past or present employee of the Federal Government may nominate a candidate (other than himself, a member of his family, or one of his superiors) by writing the Committee on Selection. Nominating letters must contain a full and factual explanation and justification for the nomination.

Letters of nomination should be addressed to Rockefeller Public Service Awards, Woodrow Wilson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. Nominations for this year must be in not later than May 31, 1963.

Norman L. Wilson (right), ASCS fieldman in North Carolina, receives a Certificate of Merit and cash award of $300 for outstanding service in the following activities: (1) The 1962 special Agricultural Conservation Program; (2) committee elections; (3) Burley tobacco referendum; (4) improved county office space; (5) successful public relations; and (6) program efficiency. Presenting the award is A. P. Hassell, Jr., executive director, North Carolina ASCS State Office.

Automatic weather station

Two ARS engineers at the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Athens, have built an automatic weather station which operates around the clock collecting and recording nearly a dozen weather elements for researchers. This station, believed to be the first of its kind devoted exclusively to agriculture, was built by Benjamin C. Haynes, Jr., and Joseph W. Simons.

People and the land

RURAL LIFE Sunday, or Rogation Sunday, will be observed May 19 this year. This is the fifth Sunday after Easter. The purpose of this traditional observance by churches is to focus attention on the spiritual values of rural living.

In connection with Rural Life Sunday, the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts sponsors Soil Stewardship Week, May 19 through May 26.

Emphasis this year for both Rural Life Sunday and Soil Stewardship Week will be on people in rural areas and on soil and water as they affect the lives of people. Attention will be focused on solving problems of rural poverty and stagnation.

This problem was highlighted in a recent Department publication—"Rural Areas Development and the Churches"—in these words:

"Despite America's general wealth and heritage of opportunity, in many parts of the Nation there is low income and underemployment. Rural poverty is sometimes caused by inadequate and inefficient use of resources. It can also result from a lack of skills, education, special training, and leadership ability.

"Poverty creates inadequate schools, poor roads, erosion of social and community life, and economic retardation. As low income persists it tends to depress income levels in other parts of the country."

Historically the church has stressed the importance of each individual and has undertaken constructive efforts to help each person develop and use his capabilities fully.

The broader concept of stewardship today is a concern for the welfare of people and use of conservation measures on the land to benefit them, rather than emphasis on the preservation of the soil as such. A small watershed project, for example, often helps put into practice the rural areas development idea.

This locally organized and initiated program is bringing better living to rural people in many parts of the country. The Department supports this program through its various agencies which provide credit, technical skills, and cost sharing for many projects.

George Gibbs, district ranger at Crawfordville, Fla., has received the President's medal and certificate from the National Safety Council for saving the life of a 4-year-old boy.

Federal Woman's Award

MISS VERNA C. Mohagen, SCS director of personnel, was one of the six women to receive the third annual Federal Woman's Award. She is the second U.S. Department of Agriculture employee to receive this award which was established in 1960 exclusively to honor career women in the Federal Government.

Last year Dr. Allene R. Jeanes, ARS scientist at the Department's Utilization Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., received this award for her pioneering chemical research on the starches and sugars obtained from cereals.

Miss Mohagen was honored for her demonstrated creativity, leadership, and progressiveness in directing personnel management in the Soil Conservation Service over a 16-year period. The awards were presented to the six winners at a special awards banquet held in Washington, D.C., May 2. The winners were selected from more than 60 candidates nominated.

Miss Mohagen is a native of Grafton, N. Dak. She holds B.A. and M.A. degrees in economics from the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. Her college degrees were obtained by attending night school for an 8-year period while working at a full-time job.

She joined the Federal service as a clerk-stenographer in the Veterans Bureau at Fargo, N. Dak., in 1927. She transferred to the former Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, in 1929. She went to SCS as a junior administrative assistant in 1935. This was followed by successive promotions in 1938, 1939, and 1942 when she became assistant chief of the personnel management division. She was promoted to division director in October 1946.

In 1959, Miss Mohagen received the Department's *Superior Service Award* "for sustained outstanding leadership in developing and directing the personnel management phases of SCS."

She was named to the Civil Service's Employee Advisory Committee on Life Insurance when the Government-wide program was put into effect.

Loyd M. Key of Milton-Freewater is a new member of the Oregon ASC Committee. He replaces Jens Tergeson Helix whose appointment has expired.

The 1963 field conference of REA will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 17–21.

Miss Verna C. Mohagen, SCS, who recently received the Federal Woman's Award.

Honor Awards Ceremony—May 17

Eighty-one USDA employees with headquarters in 35 States and Washington, D.C., will be presented honor awards by Secretary Freeman at the 17th Annual Awards Ceremony to be held at 10:30 a.m., at the Sylvan Theater, Washington Monument grounds.

Six of these will receive the Department's *Distinguished Service Award*.

Length-of-service awards will be presented to four employees with 50 years of Federal service and to 17 in the Washington area who have completed 40 years.

The ceremony program will include an address by a prominent speaker, music by the Headquarters Command Band, U.S. Air Force, and presentation of the Willian A. Jump Award.

All employees, except those necessary to maintain contact with the public, will be released to attend the ceremony and pay tribute to their fellow employees. In case of rain, the program will be held in the Departmental Auditorium on Constitution Avenue, between 12th and 14th Streets.

Our National Arboretum

KNOWN BEST for its 20 acres of azaleas which are now in bloom on the slopes of Mount Hamilton, the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., is much more than just a scenic attraction.

Administered by the Crops Research Division of the Agricultural Research Service, the Arboretum is a 415-acre laboratory where Department scientists are seeking new and better flowering shrubs and plants and ornamentals to beautify American parks and homes.

It is also an outdoor museum in which the people of many countries can study many kinds of trees, shrubs, and other plants which are arranged in pleasing patterns. To both the amateur and professional, the Arboretum is an educational institution where plants and shrubs in great variety may be studied.

Recreation is another facet of the Arboretum's many uses. Although it is not a picnic area or a park in the usual sense, it does offer an opportunity for peaceful walks along its many woodland and streamside paths or leisurely drives over its more than 9 miles of paved roads.

Blooming azaleas climax the spring season at the Arboretum. There are about 80,000 plants representing some 1,500 varieties. They begin blooming in April and continue well into May.

Other colorful species precede and follow the azaleas. Ahead of the azaleas are various spring bulbs, especially daffodils. There are also the Japanese quince, magnolias, and crabapples.

Rhododendrons, peonies, and daylilies follow. Fern Valley is a scenic attraction given over to a display of fern and wildflower species. These are best seen in June.

Weekend openings will continue through mid-June and visiting hours on Saturday and Sunday in this period are 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Visitors are welcome from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on weekdays throughout the year. More than 50,000 visitors are expected this year.

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR MAY 22, 1963

Distinguished Service Awards

THE SIX employees listed below received the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* at the *Honor Awards Ceremony* held in Washington, D.C., Friday, May 17, 1963:

DR. WILHELM ANDERSON, ERS; Washington, D.C.: For dynamic leadership in organizing and directing economic analysis of foreign agriculture, which has played a vital role in expanding U.S. agricultural exports.

DR. A. L. HAFENRICHTER, SCS; Portland, Oreg.: For distinctive leadership and initiative in developing, testing, and producing superior plants for widespread use in soil and water conservation.

NATHAN M. KOFFSKY, ERS; Washington, D.C.: For wise and vigorous leadership in planning, directing, and coordinating economic and statistical research designed to improve the real incomes and levels of living of farm families.

FOSTER E. MOHRHARDT, NAL; Washington, D.C.: For unusual vision, competence, and accomplishment in evolving and promoting a dynamic agricultural library program for the Department and the Nation, and for exceptional international professional leadership.

WILBUR T. PENTZER, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding direction and leadership of a national research program on measurement, maintenance, and improvement in quality of agricultural commodities during storage, transportation, and marketing.

WILLIAM S. SWINGLER, FS; Washington, D.C.: For selfless devotion and uncompromisingly principled leadership in developing multiple-use forestry capabilities of States, private woodland owners, and forest industries, with special emphasis on rural areas development.

Help Prevent Forest Fires

685541 W—63

Three U.S. Forest Products Laboratory employees, who have a combined length of service of 138 years with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, page through a scrapbook of news clippings about the Laboratory from its early history to the present. They are (left to right): Kenneth E. Skidmore, Earle S. Lewis, and Helen B. Kaether. The U.S. Forest Products Laboratory was founded at Madison, Wis., June 4, 1910.

Superior Service Awards

THE DEPARTMENT'S *Superior Service Award* was presented to the following employees at the *Honor Awards Ceremony* held in Washington, D.C., May 17, 1963:

DR. MARVIN A. ANDERSON, CES; Ames, Iowa.: For creative Extension administration and imaginative leadership, aiding redirection of programs locally and nationally to deal with urgent educational problems, particularly in economic adjustment, public affairs, and area development.

ANAMERLE ARANT, CES; Raleigh, N.C.: For meritorious service in developing a program for improvement of rural life by her exceptional leadership,

(Continued on page 2)

As I see it

AGRICULTURE is America's No. 1 success story and the men and women listed in this issue of *USDA* for Department honors have played a leading role in making this possible.

Their leadership, vision, and research, backed by the efforts of thousands of other Department personnel throughout the years, have helped the American farmer to perform a feat unique in world history.

However, the job is not over. Rural America is faced with new problems—problems brought on by scientific and technological advances in agriculture, and magnified by the fact that the farmer, unlike a manufacturer, cannot stop his cows from producing milk nor his wheatfield from growing grain simply by laying off a few workers. We are confronted by the paradox of rural poverty and declining economic opportunities in the face of increased agricultural efficiency, and by an overabundance of certain crops at a time when the public wants and needs land and water for other uses—for outdoor recreation, for timber production, for fish and wildlife, and for "open space" around our cities.

The devotion to duty and desire to serve helped bring about our age of abundance. This same commitment will be taxed as never before as we seek to help local people to shape change in rural America for the public good.

The Department's responsibilities and workload also will continue to increase as population grows, for our many different services are vital to all the people of America—suburban and urban as well as farm and rural.

But I am confident that the spirit and dedication that we honor here today will enable us to help rural people to build an economically strong rural America where young people can find the opportunities and the living conditions they have been forced to seek elsewhere, and at the same time provide the superior services all Americans have come to expect from their Department of Agriculture.

Orville L. Freeman

George B. Reeves of Chaptico is a new member of the Maryland ASC State Committee replacing James P. Bowling of Newport, whose appointment has expired.

initiative, organizational ability, and enthusiasm that has helped build self-reliant rural leaders and agents.

DR. HENRY D. BARKER, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For outstanding leadership in planning, supervising, and developing measurements of the components of cotton quality, which has resulted in a significant improvement of the inherent quality of the national cotton crop.

CARL B. BARNES, PERS; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional leadership, imagination, drive, courage, and judgment in the development and direction of the Department's personnel program; and for his foresight in developing a cooperative approach with agencies, employee groups, and employees at all levels in the formulation of personnel policy and emphasizing respect for human dignity in all personnel considerations.

JOHN S. BARNES, SCS; Berkeley, Calif.: For consistently strong administrative leadership and exceptional technical competence in developing and directing the soil and water conservation program in California.

EDWARD J. BELLER, AMS; New York, N.Y.: For developing and maintaining highly satisfactory public relations with the produce industry and for exceptional performance in organizing and supervising a varied and extensive inspection program in the largest receiving market in the Nation.

CHARLEY M. BERRY, FHA; Lawrenceburg, Tenn.: For exceptional contribution to the welfare of rural families through effective planning, skillful use of resources, and for setting a statewide pattern for making maximum use of the rural housing program.

ISAC A. BICE, AMS; Greensboro, Ala.: For meritorious contributions to the value and integrity of the Department's poultry inspection service through the effective application of program knowledge and public relations skills in carrying out his inspection responsibilities.

CYRIL BISH, CES; Lincoln, Nebr.: For his recognized competencies, organizational abilities, and dynamic leadership which have contributed greatly to improved family living, overall economic development, increased rural-urban cooperation, and to a favorable image of Extension.

DR. LUTHER H. BRANNON, CES; Stillwater, Okla.: For meritorious service to agriculture, homemaking, and youth work in Extension administration in this country and abroad.

Cybernation

You've probably never heard of "Cybernation." But before too long this word appears to be destined to become a regular part of the American vocabulary.

Cybernation refers to use and effects of automation and computers on work and leisure. It was the topic of a recent lecture sponsored by the USDA Graduate School.

The speaker, Dr. Donald N. Michael of the Peace Research Institute, Washington, D.C., told the audience that the impact of cybernation would be in broad evidence during the next 20 years.

For some people, technological change will present problems—and for others opportunities, he said. Because those involved in scientific research, artistic production, and management will be kept busy learning new ways to cope with automation, they will have less leisure than before. But those who do more routine work, and the so-called blue-collar workers will have more time for other pursuits.

If this proves true, Dr. Michael says, cybernation will completely invert the traditional leisure class. It will actually become the "working" class.

HELEN BROCK, FES; Washington, D.C.: For demonstrating unusual ability and judgment in directing and carrying out the administrative responsibilities of the Office of the Administrator and in coordinating related activities within the Federal Extension Service.

HOWARD V. CAMPBELL, OGC; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional legal services in the field of agricultural credit, contributing significantly to effective administration of Farmers Home Administration programs, and to the enactment of improved legislative authority for such programs.

REXFORD E. CARTER, CES; Uniontown, Pa.: For starting the first successful rural areas development program, for reclaiming thousands of despoiled strip mining acres for agricultural and recreational use, and for pioneering the TVA fertilization program.

LOGAN W. CREWS, SCS; Corsicana, Tex.: For meritorious supervisory and administrative leadership of the Soil Conservation Service programs in an area lying in the Blackland Prairies of Texas, which has resulted in outstanding accomplishments.

LELIA G. CROUCH, FS; San Francisco, Calif.: For outstanding accomplishments in stimulating active interest in conservation of the country's natural resources through work with cooperating groups, and gaining appreciation and support of National Forest Resource Management programs.

DR. FRANK P. CULLINAN, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For inspirational leadership and stimulation of research in a broad field of horticulture by distinguished scientific contributions and unusual administrative perception which has materially contributed to the national welfare and gained worldwide recognition for himself and the Department.

DR. HORACE J. DAVIS, FAS; New Delhi, India: For exemplary performance and imaginative leadership in the administration and coordination of American agricultural policies and programs in India.

MURLYN B. DICKERMAN, FS; St. Paul, Minn.: For outstanding achievement in mobilizing the Lake States regional resources for cooperative research, including the intensive training of departmental employees; and for significant improvement in Federal research facilities.

THOMAS J. FLAVIN, SEC; Washington, D.C.: For rendering with outstanding ability and prodigious industry, an unusually large number of complex and unprecedented quasijudicial decisions arising out of the regulatory laws administered by the Department of Agriculture.

HELEN L. FLECK, SRS; Washington, D.C.: For foresight in anticipating budget, procurement, and personnel problems attendant to reorganization and rapid expansion of statistical and data processing services, and exceptionally effective professional performance of administrative duties.

REYNOLDS G. FLORANCE, FS; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional acumen, dedication, and steadfast leadership which made legislative reporting and liaison activities highly successful during a period of significant and dynamic legislative change.

CHARLES L. GEORGE, FS; Missoula, Mont.: For sustained exemplary execution of administrative classification and wage board duties, resulting in his recognition as a leader among Forest Service field position classifiers and wage board administrators.

HERBERT E. GOODRICH, INF; Washington, D.C.: For meritorious leadership and professional accomplishment in managing the Department's extensive printing operations, achieving economies, meeting emergency needs, and providing guidance to the agencies and staff offices.

JOSEPH HASPRAY, ASCS; Evanston, Ill.: For outstanding achievement in disposing of a substantial portion of surplus corn stocks in an orderly manner under the 1961 feed grain program without adversely affecting the farm economy.

RAYMOND W. HEINEN, SCS; Washington, D.C.: For meritorious staff assistance in coordinating soil and water conservation programs and in establishing and maintaining highly effective working relationships with national organizations in this field.

RUSSELL H. HINDS, JR., AMS; Orlando, Fla.: For sustained superior performance in the planning and execution of research projects leading to the improvement of transportation equipment, facilities, and methods.

RICHARD W. HOSTROP, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding foresight and efficiency in recommending policies and providing procedures, which contributed substantially to the effectiveness of CCC price-support operations.

PAUL E. HUBER, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For originality, persevering efforts, and exceptional competence in developing improved financial management within the Agricultural Marketing Service, and for significant contributions to improved effectiveness and efficiency throughout the Department.

GERTRUDE HUMPHREYS, CES; Morgantown, W. Va.: For dedicated leadership in helping rural family members enrich their lives and further develop their homes and communities, thereby strengthening the home and community as basic units of democracy.

G. OSMOND HYDE, OHE; Washington, D.C.: For skilled judicial guidance in conducting hearings under regulatory acts administered by the Department so as to protect the public interest and simultaneously secure equitable treatment for all parties involved.

MAXWELL L. JOHNSON, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For eminent achievement through outstanding performance and leadership in planning and developing policies and procedures for claims and contract activities of CCC and ASCS, and for handling special assignments involving CCC fiscal matters.

Dr. L. L. Layton of the Western Regional Research Laboratory, ARS, at Albany, Calif., recently received a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $300 for his outstanding service in developing new techniques in allergy research. Dr. Layton, a biochemist, has been working on the allergens of castor beans. If the meal of castor beans, after oil extraction, can be freed from allergens, it will be safe for use in feed. The main feature of the new techniques is the use of monkeys rather than human beings in the specific determination of causes of allergies. Medical researchers in this country and abroad have become interested in the details of this study.

HELEN KALLIMANI, FS; Albuquerque, N. Mex.: For outstanding performance, initiative, and accomplishment in training Forest Service personnel; developing clear personnel procedure directives; and for personal conduct reflecting public respect and confidence in employees.

DAVID B. KING, FS; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional competence and leadership in planning, directing, and carrying out cooperative research projects of broad public significance, and for exercising unusal skills in the administration of major research programs.

J. WALLACE KIRKBRIDE, SRS; Washington, D.C.: For superior performance in directing the grain, legume, and hay crop estimating program of the Statistical Reporting Service, including the vast program of county statistical data required in connection with the 1961 and 1962 wheat and feed grain programs.

WILLIAM J. KUHRT, STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; Sacramento, Calif.: For eminent leadership in developing a Federal-State relations act; developing and administering California legislation to assist producers in marketing California commodities; and stabilizing California milk and dairy product prices.

PAUL G. LAMBIDAKIS, REA; Washington, D.C.: For extraordinary efforts and abilities in improving and extending voice frequency transmission in rural areas.

DR. LAURENCE L. LAYTON, ARS; Albany, Calif.: For disclosing the antigenic complexity of castor-induced human allergies, thus facilitating development of allergen-free castor meal as a profitable feed; and for developing new techniques for the sensitive and specific determination of human allergies.

DR. CAMILLE L. LEFEBVRE, CSESS; Washington, D.C.: For significant contributions to advancement of knowledge in mycology, bacteriology, and plant pathology; leadership in planning and coordinating research in plant sciences; inspiring others to do creative and productive research.

JANICE L. LOCKARD, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For superior contribution to the departmental preparedness program by her significant accomplishment in providing exceptional administrative and secretarial assistance to the Agricultural Marketing Service.

CYRIL LUKER, SCS; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional leadership in formulating, developing, and directing the Great Plains conservation program, substantially contributing to the agriculture of that area.

FRANCIS R. MANGHAM, P&O; Washington, D.C.: For providing exceptionally skilled guidance and imaginative direction to the real and personal property, contracting, motor vehicle, and records management activities, and the centralized services of the Department.

Dr. PAUL C. MARTH, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For valuable and original contributions to science and the public through research on growth-regulating chemicals, and for clarifying our understanding of how these compounds affect the growth, behavior, and physiology of plants.

DR. JOHN H. MARTIN, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For outstanding scientific and research leadership contributions to wheat and grain sorghum improvement and for service to agriculture on a national and international scale.

JOHN R. McCLUNG, FHA; Bismarck, N. Dak.: For inspiring and forceful leadership in increasing the effectiveness of the Farmers Home Administration program, improving living standards of farm families served, and contributing

substantially to the North Dakota economy.

ALLEN F. MILLER, FS; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding leadership and extraordinary skill in carrying forward the determination of surface rights on mining claims within the national forests, and continuous high standard of performance during a dedicated career.

KEITH F. MYERS, SCS; Temple, Tex.: For exceptional competence and leadership in operations management and assistance in administration of Soil Conservation Service programs.

MARTHA E. NELSON, FS; New Orleans, La.: For substantial contributions to forest resource surveys by devising progressively better data compilation and reporting procedures, and for exceptional skill in utilizing electronic computers to solve scientific forestry problems.

CECIL M. NICHOLS, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For meritorious leadership and superior performance in developing and managing a program to communicate ideas from scientists to farmers through the ARS popular publications program.

KARL H. NORRIS, AMS; Beltsville, Md.: For important achievements and inspired leadership in research on the measurement of quality in agricultural commodities by nondestructive physical methods.

DORA E. OLIVER, PERS; Washington, D.C.: For sustained high-level performance, exceptional initiative and leadership, and wide recognition throughout Government as an outstanding authority in the development of policies, regulations, and procedures for administering the personnel management program of the Department.

FRED PONDER, FHA; Salem, Ind.: For effective leadership resulting in greatly improved farming, increased income, better housing, and improved living for southern Indiana farm families.

STANLEY C. RADEMAKER, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For superior service to cotton producers and the cotton industry by providing outstanding leadership, vision, and judgment in adapting service programs to changing market profiles.

KELLEY R. RAY, FHA; Asheville, N.C.: For unusual initiative in providing credit and management advice to an increasing number of rural mountain families, enabling them to farm successfully, live better, and make an unusual repayment record.

IRVIN L. RICE, AMS; Washington, D.C.: For exceptional foresight, outstanding leadership, and conspicuous achievement in carrying out the Department's responsibility to develop preparedness plans and programs for the management of food resources under defense emergency conditions.

Consumer services

The Department of Agriculture today provides more consumer services than any other agency or Department . . . it provides the bulk of research not only to help the farmer become more efficient, but also to provide the new food and clothing products which the consumer demands, the advances in transportation and packaging efficiency and the design of modern retail stores . . . it watches continually to insure competitive conditions in the meat industry . . . and it guards the commodity exchanges to prevent unscrupulous practices . . . it protects the vast soil, water, and forest resources of all the people . . . it carries on extensive programs to improve the diet of all Americans, and makes food available for those who do not have enough . . . and it gathers valuable commercial information at home and abroad which can be transmitted from no other source.

—Orville L. Freeman

BERNARD E. RICHARDSON, SEC; Washington, D.C.: For providing exceptional service to five Secretaries of Agriculture and for performing his regular and special duties to the Secretary in a sustained outstanding manner.

FRED G. RITCHIE, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For foresight, influential leadership, and outstanding skill in helping to formulate and implement our national conservation policy especially through his longtime influence on the development and administration of the agricultural conservation program.

HARRY G. RUSSELL, CES; Urbana, Ill.: For distinctive contributions to progress of the Illinois and Nation's livestock industry through teaching and presentation of programs widely accepted by producers.

LAUREL K. SABROSKY, FES; Washington, D.C.: For excellence and leadership in educational research, evaluation, teaching and counseling State staff members, and for outstanding technical competence and sustained superior performance in developing new knowledge and obtaining its application by others in teaching rural youth and adult leaders.

GAYLORD KIRK SAMSEL, FS; Missoula, Mont.: In cooperation with Richard Sidney Tracy, for heroic action in parachuting under extremely hazardous conditions to a crashed airplane, saving the life of the critically injured pilot with effective first aid.

CARMINE A. SANTARE, AMS; San Francisco, Calif.: For outstanding leadership and ability in directing and coordinating the administrative and technical phases of the meat grading program in the San Francisco area.

ROBERT C. SHERMAN, FAS; Washington, D.C.: For effective representation of the Department in international affairs vitally affecting the U.S. cotton industry, and pioneering leadership in development of successful cotton marketing and export programs.

GEORGE L. SIMMONS, FS; Washington, D.C.: For sustained, superior performance in supervising the printing and distribution of Forest Service publications, reflecting unusual credit upon the Department of Agriculture in the United States and abroad.

DR. FLOYD F. SMITH, ARS; Beltsville, Md.: For exceptionally productive research and inspiring leadership in developing effective, safe, and economical methods of controlling numerous insects and mites that limit the production of ornamental, vegetable, and greenhouse crops.

FRANK H. SPENCER, ARS; Washington, D.C.: For eminent contribution of the development and practice of sound management in the Department of Agriculture.

ELLA BERNICE STACKHOUSE, CES; Kansas City, Mo.: For leadership in developing an outstanding youth program; for pioneering Extension efforts in Federal housing projects; and for initiating urban community home economics programs for low-income families.

BERYLE E. STANTON, FCS; Washington, D.C.: For outstanding competence and national leadership in directing informational programs to improve farmer cooperatives and to develop a better understanding of them among their farmer-members and the general public.

HARRY A. STEELE, ERS; Washington, D.C.: For meritorious leadership in developing and directing broad regional and national programs of economic research on land and water resource use, conservation, and development which

have contributed immeasurably to more effective resource policies and programs.

HAROLD B. SWANSON, CES; St. Paul, Minn.: For notable achievement in initiating, developing, and conducting communications training programs that have resulted in improved dissemination of information from land grant colleges; and in setting up and administering related communication innovations and activities that have greatly increased the flow of information to those interested in agriculture, homemaking, and public affairs.

EDITH T. SWING, INF; Washington, D.C.: For meritorious performance of a creative nature in the planning, preparation, and presentation of consumer information on radio and television, with special attention to the consumer services of the Department.

RICHARD SIDNEY TRACY, FS; Silver City, N. Mex.: In cooperation with Gaylord Kirk Samsel, for heroic action in parachuting under extremely hazardous conditions to a crashed airplane, saving the life of the critically injured pilot with effective first aid.

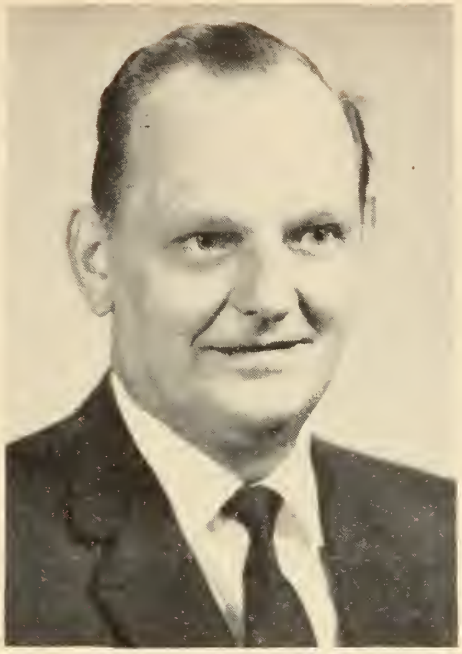
JAMES K. VESSEY, FS; Atlanta, Ga.: For dynamic leadership in coordination of Federal, State, and private development-management conservation efforts of the South's forestry resources; for demonstrated sound multiple-use management practices; and exemplary dedication to public service.

DR. LAZAR VOLIN, ERS; Washington, D.C.: For invaluable contributions to national policy objectives over a period of 36 years through his unique knowledge, penetrating analysis, and definitive interpretation of the agricultural economies of the Soviet bloc.

VYVIAN C. WALKER, FHA; Jackson, Miss.: For displaying unusual ability and initiative in performing varied and important assignments requiring a personal knowledge of the objectives, policies, and procedures of the Farmers Home Administration.

PAUL H. WALSER, SCS; Temple, Tex.: For outstanding service to Texas agriculture through significant leadership in inspiring and informing the people to plan and conserve the land and water resources of the State.

C. ELY WICKHAM, ASCS; Washington, D.C.: For decisive leadership in developing, coordinating, and directing land use adjustment programs which materially contributed to reduction of agricultural surpluses and conservation of the Nation's soil, water, forest, and wildlife resources.



Stanley C. Rademaker, Director, AMS' Cotton Division, has been presented with a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $300 for "exceptional leadership in directing cotton division programs and adapting such programs to changing market conditions."

If drowsy, don't drive

Driving while sleepy or drowsy is a deadly business which has escaped public attention to an amazing extent. A person who does not drink, or who is scrupulously careful not to drive when he does, still is not immune to sleep.

Generally, there appear to be two types of drowsiness which affect drivers. One is a type of hypnotism which can usually be broken by a rest stop. The other springs entirely from fatigue and can only be properly counteracted by sleep. They are equally dangerous.

There is absolutely no excuse for falling asleep at the wheel and the courts have so ruled. A driver does not fall immediately into slumber as if he had received a jolt of sodium pentothol. He is warned of approaching sleep by drowsiness and he should do something about it, no matter how inconvenient it might be.

Crashes involving drivers who fall asleep will be severe, since there is no opportunity of braking or evasive action which might minimize the results.

If a spell of drowsiness cannot be broken by a walk or brief rest and there is no one else to take the wheel, the driver should not attempt to fight nature. He should stop and sleep, even though it might mean sleeping in his car.

—Traffic Safety Reporter

Unit Awards

LISTED to receive unit awards at a later date at their unit headquarters are the following:

HUBBARD COUNTY ASCS OFFICE, ASCS; Park Rapids, Minn.: For outstanding leadership, development, and administration of a reforestation program contributing significantly to the future economy of Hubbard County, the State of Minnesota, and the Nation.

LINSEED OIL EMULSION PAINT TEAM, ARS; Peoria, Ill.: For basic and applied scientific advancements leading to the development of commercially successful water-based emulsion paints from linseed oil.

METHODS IMPROVEMENT FIRE ANT LABORATORY, ENTOMOLOGICAL UNIT, ARS; Gulfport, Miss.: For developing an effective insecticidal bait designed to eradicate imported fire ants without harmful effects to man or animals or resulting in toxic residues when applied to agricultural areas.

ONIDA WORK UNIT, SCS; Onida, S. Dak.: For sustained performance in effectively planning and applying conservation measures through the use of all applicable departmental programs coordinated with those of other public and private resources and interests.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION, FS; Portland, Oreg., and six field offices: For meritorious service in the field of employee and public safety by maintaining a 9-year exemplary performance record in forest, range, and watershed management research, without a single disabling injury.

STATE PROGRAM STAFF, 4–H AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, CES; East Lansing, Mich.: For providing distinctive educational leadership in organization program content, and administration for the 4–H Club program and other Extension youth work throughout Michigan.

STRETCHABLE COTTON FABRIC RESEARCH GROUP, ARS; New Orleans, La.: For outstanding research in developing a process for the commercial production of all-cotton stretch fabrics by slack mercerization and for the discovery of a method for producing wash-wear stretch fabrics.

TANNAGE INVESTIGATIONS GROUP, ARS; Wyndmoor, Pa.: For notable contributions to the utilization of hides through the discovery of a new tanning process using glutaraldehyde by which improved shoe and garment leath-

ers are now produced commercially.

U.S. WATER CONSERVATION LABORATORY, ARS; Tempe, Ariz.: For superior organization and development of a vigorous, well-rounded water conservation research program geared to the vital needs of the arid southwestern region.

WHEAT GLUTEN PROTEIN CHARACTERIZATION UNIT, ARS; Peoria, Ill.: For pioneering scientific achievement in isolating and characterizing the component wheat gluten proteins, a major breakthrough in fundamental cereal protein research providing the foundation for future advances in wheat utilization.

Safety now

"Every effort made to create and maintain a safety-conscious working climate will help in the prevention of unsafe acts," says Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel. Such an effort will eliminate physical or mechanical hazards and conserve the funds available for program operations, he added.

"Each agency in the Department is directed to devise a safety program that will insure continuing aggressive accident prevention effort at all levels of organization at all locations where equipment or property is utilized, owned or controlled, or personnel is employed," the Director said.

"Accidents can be reduced and safety increased if the line organization is alerted regularly and provided, through appropriate leadership and executive drive, with well-balanced safety programs with these basic elements:

"1. Engineering to eliminate hazards.

2. Inspections to maintain high standards and promote safety practices.

3. Investigations to learn causes and how to prevent similar accidents.

4. Education and training—systematically applied.

5. Enforcement of safety requirements.

6. Incentives to encourage full participation.

"Anything short of developing good safety habits to the maxium and reducing hazards to the minimum is not good enough if we are to have *safety now*," he concluded.

The 18th annual meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America will be held on the campus of the Utah State University at Logan, August 25–28. The theme of this year's meeting is "Land, Water and People."

All in a day's work

Marines hiking 50 miles, and many others demonstrating their physical fitness by long jaunts, remind us that such feats are routine with many of our rangers of the U.S. Forest Service and snow surveyors of the Soil Conservation Service. A recent example is the trek of two Custer Forest rangers and a Yellowstone Park ranger.

Darrol Harrison and Hank Rate of the Stillwater ranger station of the U.S. Forest Service and Jack Hughes, Yellowstone Park ranger, recently trudged, climbed, and wallowed through 32 miles of the rugged Beartooth Mountains of Montana.

They set out from Cooke City, Mont., in a snow weasel—or snowmobile. They got within a mile of Daisy Pass on the weasel, then took off on snowshoes. They climbed over the pass and started down the Stillwater Canyon.

It took them 3 days to make the trip. The first night they camped in about 2 feet of snow near Placer Park. They spent the second night in a Forest Service cabin at Big Park.

They were studying the pattern of winter forage being used by moose, elk, bighorn sheep, and deer in the Stillwater Canyon. They also checked the effects of avalanches and windstorms on the canyon.

USDA Graduate School

Registration for evening courses for the summer session of the USDA Graduate School will begin May 27 and continue through June 1. Classes will begin during the week of June 3 and continue for 10 weeks unless otherwise stated in the class schedule. Courses will be given in languages and literature, mathematics and statistics, office techniques and operations, social sciences and technology. In addition, there will be a number of discussion groups on such subjects as discovering modern poetry, exploration of the universe, world politics, philosophy and modern man, and the U.S. foreign policy.

The 10th National Watershed Congress will meet in Philadelphia, Pa., May 27–29.

Length-of-Service Awards

THIS YEAR, four Department employees had rounded out 50 years of Federal service as of May 15, 1963. They are: BEGLINGER, EDWARD, FS, Madison, Wis.; GAUS, GEORGE E., AMS, Washington, D.C.; UMHAU, RICHARD T., ASCS, Washington, D.C.; and STEVENS, JULIAN W., ARS, Washington, D.C.

The following employees of the Washington, D.C. area were honored at the Awards Ceremony for having completed 40 years of Federal service as of May 15, 1963:

ANDERSON, MISS ALICE, AMS; ARMHOLD, MRS. CAROL J., ARS; BOLLES, KENNETH W., AMS; BROWN, ARTHUR A., FS; DOWDEN, PHILIP B., ARS; DOWNEY, MRS. JUDITH E., FAS; GOODRICH, HERBERT E., INF; HERCHENROEDER, DR. FRANCIS, ARS; JENKINS, MISS BLAKE C., ARS; KELLOGG, MRS. MAUDE D., INF.

MAHONEY, MRS. AGNES E., SRS; MILLER, ALLEN F., FS; OKERLUND, MRS. MARTHA W., AMS; POPHAM, DR. WILLIAM L., ARS (ret.); SEIDEL, HENRY J., ASCS; SKEEN, MISS ROMA L., ARS; and TAPP, JULIAN E., ARS.

Field employees who have completed 40 years of Federal service and who will receive awards at their field headquarters at a later date are as follows: ARES, FRED N., ARS, Las Cruces, N. Mex.; AUSTIN, A. LYNN, AMS, National Stockyards, Ill.; BARKSDALE, CLARENCE A., ARS, Kansas City, Mo.; BEAULIEU, JOSEPH A., ARS, Albany, N.Y.; BOLAS, EMORY J., AMS, Kansas City, Mo.; BOZEMAN, JOSEPH S., AMS, Memphis, Tenn.

BROWN, CARL C., AMS, Little Rock, Ark.; BURKE, Henry T., ARS, St. Louis, Mo.; CHRISTENSEN, JOHN, AMS, Omaha, Nebr.; CLARK, ARCHIE D., FHA (ret.), Bangor, Maine; CRESSMAN, ALBERT W., ARS, Riverside, Calif.; EDWARDS, MAX J., SCS, Knoxville, Tenn.; FREEDMAN, MISS HELENE, ARS (ret.), New York, N.Y.; GEORGE, ERNEST J., ARS, Mandan, N. Dak.; GORDON, MISS JOSEPHINE F. ARS, Topeka, Kans.

HAMPTON, RAY B., FS, Roseburg, Oreg.; HARTH, GERALD H., ARS, Fort Dodge, Iowa; HENDREN, EARL N., FS, Thompson Falls, Mont.; HOGAN, JACK B., FS, Roseburg, Oreg.; INMAN, FORREST G., ARS, New York, N.Y.; JOHNSON, MISS MARY G., ARS, Charleston, W. Va.; KLINE, EDWARD H., ARS, Austin, Minn.; LIMBER, DONALD P., ARS, Hoboken, N.J.

LUND, WALTER H., FS, Portland, Oreg.; LYLE, FRANK M., AMS, Kansas City, Mo.; MARTIN, WILLIAM R. JR., CES, Columbia, Mo.; McDONALD, FRANKLIN M., ARS, Chicago, Ill.; McNEE, WADE W., FS, Vancouver, Wash.; MIZELL, CHARLES O., ARS, St. Louis, Mo.; NOBEL, WILLIS B., ARS, Minot, N. Dak.; PORTER, DOW DEWEY, ARS, Greenville, Tex.; RANDEL, GRADY L., ARS, Big Spring, Tex.

SANBORN, NEAL D., AMS, Chicago, Ill.; SEATON, LEE, ARS, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; SPAIN, DR. ROBERT J., ARS, Madison, Wis.; STANDING, ARNOLD R., FS (ret.), Ogden, Utah; STRAWN, C. NICHOLAS, FS, San Francisco, Calif.; SWOBODA, GERALD J., CEA, Minneapolis, Minn.; TATE, RICHARD A., ARS, Gulfport, Miss.

VIALL, MISS MARIE D., ARS, Los Angeles, Calif.; WALSH, WILLIAM F., ARS, Roanoke, Va.; WARMAN, ROLLA C., AMS, St. Louis, Mo.; WEAKLY, HARRY E., ARS, Lincoln, Nebr.; and WINFREY, GEORGE W., AMS, Los Angeles, Calif.

Everglades USDA Club

Experience, illustrated with color slides, of a recent trip to the Republic of Ghana in Africa was featured at the April meeting of the Everglades USDA Club. The club met in the U.S. Fiber Laboratory at Belle Glade and the meeting was conducted by Douglas Wilson, club president.

The illustrated talk on Ghana was given by Don Fishler who showed color slides of places he had visited and interesting things he had observed. He found there are 59 language dialects in the country. This made communication very difficult, particularly in the bush country. He added that agriculture is still very primitive, with most of the work done by hand with crude implements.

Cafeteria committee

A permit has been issued by Secretary Orville L. Freeman to the USDA Welfare and Recreation Association to operate the cafeterias in Department of Agriculture buildings in Washington, D.C., and Beltsville. The Cafeteria Operating Committee for 1963 is as follows:

John C. Pierce, Deputy Director, Livestock Division, AMS, chairman; Tony M. Baldauf, Assistant Director, Office of Plant and Operations; Boris Robbins, president of the USDA Welfare and Recreation Association; Timothy W. Callahan, vice president in charge of cafeterias, USDA–WRA; and John C. Chernauskas, general counsel, USDA–WRA.

Successful suggestions

The basic 7-step approach to making worthwhile suggestions under the Department's Incentive Awards Program:

1. Concentrate on what you know best.
2. Pick a situation which needs improvement.
3. Get all the facts—at least all the facts necessary for a sound analysis of the problem.
4. Analyze the facts. Think of ideas that might work.
5. Think of possible improvements—as many as possible—then pick the best one.
6. Evaluate your ideas. Will it work? Is it practical?
7. Sell your suggestion. Convince your supervisor or others concerned that your suggestion will result in improved operations.

Good suggestions provide propulsion for progress. And, remember, recognition and cash awards are given for worthwhile suggestions.

Dust bowl days

What it was like to be a tenant farm family in North Dakota during the early "Thirties" when dust storms and the depression were literally pulling the land from under the farmer is told in a recently published book by Lois Phillips Hudson, who has a vivid memory of this period.

Her book, "The Bones of Plenty," tells the experiences of the author and her family and what happend to the wheat farmers following the Wall Street crash and the drought on the Great Plains. The book covers the period from February 1933, when the local banks were going broke and the bankers leaving town, when the bottom dropped out of wheat prices, and the noon-day sun was hidden by clouds of dust, to May 1934 when the author's family loaded their few belongings on a trailer and headed for California.

Miss Dorothy S. White, clerk-stenographer at Asheville, N.C., and Mrs. Bertha M. Syear, fiscal clerk at the Macon, Ga., station of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, have each received a *Certificate of Merit* and a cash award of $300 for sustained outstanding performance.

Jump Award

AS A TRIBUTE to William A. Jump and to perpetuate the memory of his outstanding service in the Department of Agriculture, the *William A. Jump Memorial Award* is presented annually to a Federal employee. This year's award was made to William H. Fortenberry, Chief, Automatic Data Processing Systems, Marshall Space Flight Center, National Aeronautic and Space Administration.

He was cited for demonstrated superior accomplishments and leadership in applications of modern electronic computers to the many facets of Government management, including recognition of their economic, organizational, and human impact on Government administration.

The award, which includes a Gold Key and *Certificate of Merit*, is presented in connection with the Department's Honor Awards Ceremony by the William A. Jump Memorial Award Foundation. This foundation is supported through private contributions and provides for special public recognition of young people demonstrating leadership, creative thinking, and exemplary achievement in public administration.

William A. Jump came to the Department of Agriculture May 13, 1907, as a messenger in the Bureau of Animal Industry. He was promoted regularly and in 1921 was selected to serve as personal secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace. In July 1922, Mr. Jump was designated as Budget Officer for the Department. He held this position until he resigned December 23, 1948.

During his service in the Department, he won the respect and admiration of Congress and officials of other Federal departments as well as the Department he served. His was an example of excellence in public service.

Keith F. Myers of Temple, Tex., will be the new SCS State Conservationist for South Dakota with headquarters at Huron. Mr. Myers, presently Assistant State Conservationist in Texas, will succeed Steven J. Kortan about June 15. Mr. Kortan, South Dakota State Conservationist since August 1959, will become the SCS Administrator's Field Representative for the Western States.

Gerry Van Gilst is the new supervisor of the South Tongass National Forest with headquarters at Ketchikan, Alaska.

Moving the ASCS Eastern Aerial Photographic Laboratory from Washington, D.C., to Asheville, N.C., was no small job, but Laboratory employees performed their duties with such efficiency and teamwork that operations were back to normal in minimum time. For this accomplishment the employees received a Certificate of Merit. Present for presentation were (left to right): John P. Haughey, Director, Personnel Management Division; Joseph Clifton, Director, Aerial Photography Division; Deputy Administrator Raphael Fitzgerald; James F. Davis, Chief, Eastern Laboratory; and Dean Terry, Assistant Chief. Back of them are some of the 69 employees at the Laboratory.

Can you top these?

In the February 27 issue of *USDA* we told of 4 employees in the Salt Lake City, Utah, SRS office, whose combined service in the Federal Government totaled 121 years—a little more than 100 years of which they have been working together in the Utah office. These four believed this established some kind of a record.

This record has been challenged by two groups of four each.

The first challenge came from the Japanese Beetle Investigations Office at Moorestown, N.J. Here four employees of the Entomology Research Division of ARS have a combined service of nearly 153 years.

As of May 8 their service was as follows: Dr. Walter E. Fleming, 42 years, 2 months, and 22 days; Lawrence B. Parker, 39 years and 28 days; Patrick J. McCabe, 37 years, 10 months, and 23 days; and Warren W. Maines, 33 years, 9 months, and 15 days.

The second challenge was from a group of four who are all members of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory at Beltsville, Md. Here is their record:

J. Y. Yee, C. W. Whittaker, L. A. Pinck, and E. S. Shipley were all members of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory when the laboratory was transferred from the Nitrate Division, U.S. War Department, to the U.S. Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1921. All have been continuously with the Department since that date. Total service in the Department of these four is thus 168 years.

In spite of many technical changes in the organization, all have been associated together over the entire 42 years. Except for a few years when Mr. Whittaker was stationed at the Arlington Experiment Farm in nearby Virginia, all have worked together through the years at the same addresses and usually in the same building. Currently, all four are in the Soils Building, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville.

Plentiful foods

USDA's June list:

Featured—Milk and dairy products.

Other plentifuls—Broiler-fryers, eggs, early summer vegetables and beef.

A Forest Service nursery, recently dedicated at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, is expected to produce 40 million seedlings annually by 1970. This will be enough to plant 80,000 acres of new forests each year.

Farm fire losses for 1962 reached an alltime high property loss of $175 million—7 percent above 1961 and a million dollars more than the previous high in 1959.

One hour of farm labor produces more than four times as much food and other crops as it did in 1919–21.

By the way

WEATHER forecasting, no doubt, has been with us since man first scanned the skies for signs of an approaching storm or listened as the wind died down at night and wondered if there would be frost before another day. Out of these observations grew a stock of weather lore that has been passed down from generation to generation.

Some of it has been reasonably reliable and some of it has approached the realm of superstition. On the ranch at Pine Creek where we had no radio or television to give the "latest" weather forecast, we depended a great deal on the weather lore we had inherited.

There were any number of arguments about when to plant potatoes. Whether it was in the "dark" or "light" of the moon seemed to be of great concern. Then there was the position of the moon in its various phases. When the tips of the bow were up it would hold water and if one tip was down it wouldn't.

There was, however, an old weather proverb which seemed to be fairly reliable:

"Sky red in the morning
Is a sailor's sure warning;
Sky red at night
Is the sailor's delight."

Although we were a long way from sailors, ships and the sea, we found that in most instances a red sky in the evening meant no rain the next day. And most of the time there was no rain whether the sky was red or just blue turning to a grayish purple as the night came on.

But when rain was in great need—as it was most of the time—a red sky in the morning was a source of new hope.

Then there was that dying wind at night. In the fall, this was almost a sure sign of frost before morning. Traditionally that was about the 10th of September.

As it had been for ages past, the way of the weather could mean abundance or dire need—plenty or hunger.

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JUN 24 1963
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BELTSVILLE BRANCH

USDA
Employee News Bulletin

FOR JUNE 5, 1963

As I see it

CURRENT international events and issues dramatize the importance of foreign trade to U.S. farmers. Examples of these events include the development of the European Economic Community, a market which takes large quantities of U.S. agricultural exports for dollars and a market where our principal concern is continued access. Another example is the problem of the U.S. payments balance deficit. Here the role of U.S. agriculture is significant because farm products make a major contribution to the credit side of our payments balance.

These developments and their implications for U.S. agriculture are cited to indicate the great importance of U.S. agricultural export trade. It is not widely known that export markets mean more to U.S. agriculture than they do to nonagricultural industries.

U.S. farmers export 15 percent of the annual value of farm marketings, about double the ratio for industrial goods. The value of U.S. agricultural exports has reached a level of about $5 billion annually which is roughly 25 percent of the value of U.S. exports of all products—agricultural and industrial. Stated another way, it represents the export of the production of 1 out of every 5 acres harvested in this country.

The importance of the export market varies among commodities. For commodities such as wheat, rice, and tallow, we ship about half our annual production; for commodities such as cotton, tobacco, and hides and skins, we export from ¼ to ⅓ of our annual output.

About 70 percent of our agricultural exports go to the European Common Market, Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada and other industrialized countries which procure our quality products on a commercial basis. Although the six European Common Market countries account for about one-third of our dollar exports, Japan is our No. 1 customer, taking $485 million in agricultural commodities last year; the United Kingdom is second, taking $460 million; and Canada third, with $430.

June is Dairy Month—But milk every day for health.

For the developing countries, such as India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, we share our agricultural abundance through Public Law 480, the main vehicle of the Food for Peace program. Food assistance is made available on concessional terms—sales for foreign currencies or sales on a dollar credit basis; and donation and grant programs to feed needy persons and to meet emergency conditions abroad.

Through food and technical assistance it is our hope that the progress of the economies of these countries will be accelerated. This would increase foreign markets for our agricultural products because our largest commercial trade is with developed countries; therefore, the sooner these countries become developed, the greater will be our opportunities to sell U.S. farm products on a commercial basis. Thus, our technical assistance efforts constitute a vital part of our total efforts to increase our agricultural export trade.

—Dr. Roland R. Renne, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

June is Dairy Month

ALONG WITH vacations, weddings, and graduations, June usually means greener grass in the pastures. This means more milk, which in turn means more dairy products for sale.

To help the dairy industry whet consumers' appetites for more milk, ice cream, butter, cottage cheese, and other dairy foods, the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperates in "June is Dairy Month" activities. During the month, attention is focused on the nutritional benefits of milk and other dairy products. Secretary Orville L. Freeman has praised the Nation's dairymen for contributing substantially to national health and well-being.

The Agricultural Marketing Service is cooperating with the dairy industry during its peak production period, by highlighting milk on the plentiful foods list for June. AMS has prepared thousands of fact sheets for the food trades and food service industries. The press and broadcasting services are being supplied with material; home and food editors given recipes and suggestions for the use of more milk and dairy foods.

Among the Department's efforts in the 1963 promotion are two novel animated TV spot announcements which use a contemporary style of animated still pictures to emphasize "June" and "milk." In addition to presenting a message, entertainment is provided by using children's voices for narration. These voices give a light, enjoyable and charming tone to these public service announcements.

Federal, State and local cooperation characterize the whole program. Mayors and Governors proclaim June Dairy Month; parades are held; and a Dairy Princess has been chosen to travel across the Nation spreading a message of goodwill and a reminder of the health benefits of milk and the many products made from milk.

Incentive awards

Suggestions that have improved the safety and efficiency of operation at the ARS Eastern Utilization Laboratory at Wyndmoor, Pa., have been recognized with cash awards and *Certificates of Appreciation*. In special staff ceremonies, Dr. P. A. Wells, director of the Eastern Utilization research and development division, presented awards to the following: James H. Hunter, Mrs. Helen H. Nickels, William E. Palm, Mrs. Norma R. Schrandt, John W. Townsent, and Dr. C. O. Willits.

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Electricity on the farm

THE KEROSENE lamp and the crank telephone have become collector items. Their passing from common use down on the farm has marked a dynamic change in American agriculture. Today, it is hard to realize that back in 1935, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the Rural Electrification Administration, only a little more than 10 percent of the farms of this country had central station electric service.

Through long-term low-interest-rate loans to rural electric cooperatives, companies, and other organizations, REA has helped to bring electricity and dial telephone service to rural America. By January 1 this year—not quite 28 years since REA was born—98 percent of the farms of this country had electricity.

REA-financed systems not only have brought electric lights to brighten the homes, barns, and workshops down on the farm, they have produced a cheap source of power to do many of the chores previously done by muscle-power.

As an indication of how cheaply this new hired man, or chore boy, works, here are some figures provided by REA:

A single kilowatt-hour of electricity, billed to the consumer at perhaps 2½ cents, will do any of the following—

Light a 100-watt bulb for 10 hours.
Pump 500 gallons of water from a well.
Grind 400 pounds of feed—enough for 3 pigs for a month.
Milk a cow twice a day for 15 days.
Hatch five chicks in an incubator.
Operate a washing machine for 3 hours.

On many farms; electricity puts the hay in the barn, fills the silo, feeds the livestock and poultry, saws the wood and many other chores.

Chemists honor award

Samuel B. Detwiler, Jr., assistant to the Administrator of ARS, recently received the 1963 Honor Award of the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Chemists. He was cited "for the high order of his selfless devotion and untiring services to many scientific societies and their publications, and his ability and accomplishments as a research scientist in agricultural chemistry."

He is a graduate of the George Washington University, with a B.S. degree in 1934 and the University of Illinois, with a M.A. degree in 1941. He is a fellow of the Washington Academy of Sciences and has served as editor of the Academy's Journal since 1961.

Dr. Warren L. Butler, recent winner of Kettering Award.

RAD success story on film

Chestnutt Hills, a winter ski resort near Elizabeth, Ill., was in danger of floundering due to the lack of necessary local financing. What was the problem? Lack of snow!

REA-financed Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative of Elizabeth, which serves the ski resort, applied for and received a Rural Electrification Administration Section 5 loan of $23,000. The cooperative reloaned the money to Chestnutt Hills to finance the purchase of electrically operated snow-making equipment, floodlights, and an electric motor.

The result was a "shot-in-the-arm" to the local business economy. New jobs opened up. Payrolls increased. A modern 64-unit motel was built to help provide accommodations for the big crowds that came to the recreation area after snow was assured. More than 3,000 people flocked to the resort over 1 weekend.

The story is told in a new film, "The Snow-making Machine," produced jointly by REA and Office of Rural Areas Development.

Food fair at Cologne

The Department of Agriculture will have a market promotion and test-selling exhibit of American foods at the 1963 General Foods and Fine Foods Exhibit international fair in Cologne, Germany, September 21–29.

The U.S. exhibit will occupy about 20,000 square feet, with its central feature being a self-service market where products of American firms will be demonstrated and sold to visitors at the fair. More than 250,000 potential customers are expected.

Kettering Award

DR. WARREN L. Butler, who heads up biophysical research for the Agricultural Marketing Service, was 1 of 10 scientists to receive the first Charles F. Kettering Award, established to foster basic and pioneering research in biophysics.

This award to Dr. Butler provides up to $5,000 annually—for an indefinite period—to help him in basic studies of photosynthesis. His work in the instrumentation research laboratory of the market quality research division of AMS is to develop scientific methods of measuring precisely the quality of fruits, vegetables, and other foods. This would eliminate the possible human error in judgment in the inspection and grading of foods.

Dr. Butler was born in Yakima, Wash., but moved with his family, first, to Seattle and then to Portland, Oreg. Upon completing his senior year at the Grant High School in Portland, he went into the Army where he saw action as an automatic rifleman. He was seriously wounded and lost a left hand and left leg leg while in service.

Following his discharge from the hospital and the service, he attended Reed College in Portland where he earned a B.S. degree. Then he went to the University of Chicago and earned his doctorate degree, studying under a Nobel prize-winner in physics. He was also honored with a Phi Beta Kappa key.

Recipients of the type of award granted to Dr. Butler are selected by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council from among "recognized research leaders" in the field of photosynthesis and related areas.

Dr. Butler joined the marketing research staff of AMS in 1956 and since coming to the Department has led in developing an instrument that measures the phytochrome in plants—an enzyme that governs the time of flowering, rate of growth, and other factors of plantlife.

Farm ponds for fire protection

To aid in fire protection, locations of Maryland's 3,500 farm ponds have been turned over to County Firemen's Association by Edward R. Keil, SCS State Conservationist.

Locations have been plotted on county topographic maps by SCS technicians. Then the County Firemen's Associations inform fire companies of the ponds in the areas they serve and arrange with the owners for use of the water for fire protection.

These hikers are following one of the rough trails through the famous Superstition Mountains on the Tonto National Forest in Arizona. This National Forest offers the semidesert with its giant saguaro and tragic stories of lost gold miners as well as the pine-fir forests of the higher mountains. But this is but one sample of the great variety of scenery and exciting experience you may expect from a vacation in any of our National Forests.

Record GSA Award—$1,045

Mr. Edwards, AMS

Arthur W. Edwards of the western area administrative division of AMS at Berkeley, Calif., has just received a cash award of $1,045 from the Federal Government's General Services Administration for his suggestion to improve procedures in the procurement of printed envelopes for Federal agencies.

The award, the largest made to date by GSA, went to Mr. Edwards for his detailed suggestions to eliminate excessive transportation costs, unnecessary numbers of envelopes, styles and sizes, and the problem of delinquent deliveries.

Although 1st year tangible benefits to the Government are estimated at approximately $28,000, there are in addition significant intangible benefits chiefly through improved service to GSA's customer agencies.

The presentation of the GSA Award to Mr. Edwards set a new record in USDA Club activity in the San Francisco Bay area. The 3 Clubs in the area—the Albany Club, the San Francisco Club and the East Bay Club at Berkeley—joined in the ceremonies to honor their fellow employee. The East Bay USDA Club served as host at a special luncheon and program attended by 229 people. Vernon D. Hamlin, SCS, president of the host club served as master of ceremonies.

Mr. Edwards entered the Federal service in 1935 with the Resettlement Administration. He has been with AMS since 1954.

East Bay USDA Club

A full program of varied activities is being carried out by the East Bay USDA Club this year. This Club is made up of Department employees stationed in Oakland and Berkeley, Calif. The 600 members of the Club are from 14 offices of 8 different agencies.

The 1963 officers are: Vernon D. Hamlin, SCS, president; Pearl L. Wong, ARS, vice president; Meredith Wikkerink, Extension Service, secretary; and Elizabeth M. Cockrill, ERS, treasurer.

As an example of the Club's activities, the members in April toured the apple orchards of Sonoma County, located 50 miles north of San Francisco. They traveled by bus on winding roads through thousands of acres of Gravenstein apple orchards in full bloom.

Backyard to backcountry

THUNDEROUS wingbeats of a ruffed grouse abruptly taking off from out of nowhere jolt us to a standstill on the woodland trail. Or we listen as he drums a challenge to male contenders or a luring beat for a mate. That sound—a dull, hollow thumping—speeds into a rapid roll like a motorcycle starting up.

We come upon a mother deer and her fawn. The sunlight filters down through the trees and there is the fragrance of pine. The sounds, sights, and aroma of the forest are always new and they are without number.

By taking to the trails of our National Forests we can hear and see much to fill us with wonder. They offer new zest to living. The length and kind of hike depend on how much we want to "stretch a leg," our equipment and outdoor savvy, and on what—if anything in particular—we want to see and hear.

Nature trails, averaging a half mile, are marked with signs describing and naming the various trees, shrubs, and plants. Short and long hikes can be made on the Pacific Crest Trail, stretching from Canada to Mexico through many National Forests. The Appalachian Trail crosses eight National Forests on its way from Maine to Georgia. There are also the trails that penetrate the 14.5 million acres of wilderness areas which have been set aside to maintain their primitive grandeur.

If we mix our hiking with camping and picnicking, we have 5,500 picnic and campgrounds to use as a base. Beyond these developed sites there are 186 million acres of National Forests and Grasslands, and 106,000 miles of trail.

Why not use our National Forests for all, or part, of your vacation this year? Information on trails and campgrounds may be supplied by local forest supervisors and the Forest Service publication *"National-Forest Vacations"* is an excellent guidebook on where to go and what to see. Copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

The USDA Travel Club has arranged for another 39-day jet trip around the world, stopping at such cities as Paris, Vienna, Athens, Tokyo, Istanbul, and Honolulu. Field employees are invited to join the club and make the trip. For information about this and other planned tours, write Mrs. Betty Brooks, Welfare Activities Office, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

200 Civil Defense graduates

CEREMONIES honoring 200 Washington area Forest Service graduates of the Civil Defense Course in Survival Preparedness marked the first time an agency of the Federal Government has given this instruction to its employees on such a large scale.

This 12-hour course in individual and family survival in a nuclear attack was conducted recently under the auspices of the Office of Civil Defense of the District of Columbia, and in cooperation with the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture.

As a principal speaker at the graduation ceremonies, Under Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy outlined the Department's Defense Mobilization Program headed up by Robert S. Reed, Assistant to Secretary Orville L. Freeman which has Department officials with definite defense responsibilities in every State and county of the Nation.

He commended the graduates and expressed appreciation that the Forest Service had taken steps in providing this training for the 200 employees. He said, "This type of training will enable our employees to aid the Department in carrying out its assigned responsibilities to the Nation and the people in the event of attack."

Other speakers at the graduation ceremonies included:

George R. Rodericks, Director, Office of Civil Defense, District of Columbia.

Dr. Wayne O. Reed, Deputy Commissioner, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

William T. Durkee, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Civil Defense) Department of Defense.

Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service, who was in charge of the ceremonies, said that the survival preparedness course had removed much of the mystery that commonly surrounds nuclear effects and has enabled graduates to develop a realistic common sense outlook toward preparedness survival which will enable them to be more effective in carrying out their duties in the event of attack.

Dr. H. C. Knoblauch is now Associate Administrator and Dr. N. F. Farris Assistant Administrator of CRESS.

Early returns on the 1963 program indicate farmers will divert nearly 26 million acres of land from feed grain production to soil-conserving uses.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lewis, the "answer girl" at the Chicago Office of the AMS marketing information division.

New scenic area set aside

The Forest Service is developing an area along the Snake River between Homedale and Lewiston, Idaho, primarily for recreation and scenic use. Here where the Snake River separates Oregon and Idaho, the river writhes its way north through the deepest gorge on the North American Continent.

This gorge, known as "Hells Canyon," is at the foot of the Seven Devils Mountains which tower 8,000 feet above the river. Here the Forest Service has planned a 130,000-acre scenic area extending 22 miles along the Snake River. To be known as the Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area, it is located in the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in Oregon and the Nezperce and Payette National Forests in Idaho.

The Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area is a land of spectacular contrasts. From the bottom of the canyon where summer heat sometimes goes up to 115°, to the tops of the Seven Devils peaks where patches of snow are seen in midsummer, the land literally stands on end.

Although the Forest Service plans continued multiple use of the area—logging and grazing particularly—the area is to be set aside as a recreational area as its main use. Roads will be built into some sections, but the major portion will be left as a primitive area to be seen only by hiking or horseback.

A more detailed description of the area is given in the Department's publication "Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area"—PA 558, copies of which may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

"Ask for Liz"

THE TELEPHONE rings. An alert young lady picks up the receiver and says clearly but softly, "USDA marketing information." "Hello, Liz," a voice on the other end of the line replies and quickly adds, "Could you tell me . . .?"

The question may be almost anything from the price of eggs to what the U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends to control aphids. Whatever the question, the answer is usually given correctly and promptly.

The young lady at the telephone is Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lewis, an information clerk in the Chicago office of the AMS marketing information division. Among a wide circle of people who call this office, she is known only as "Liz" and she has a reputation of being in touch with more people, more often, with more wanted information, than any other Department employee they know.

The MID office in Chicago is a magnet for drawing inquiries on almost anything having to do with activities of the Department of Agriculture. People from the press, radio, TV, the trade, railroads, students, businessmen—you name them—call or visit the office for USDA information of every conceivable nature.

"Liz," with a sense of responsibility in serving the public, has acquired a broad acquaintanceship with available information on the Department agencies other than AMS. Most of the requests that come to her are handled without having to refer the question to someone else. Consequently, she has earned and maintains the respect of a long list of people who ask for her when they call the MID office in Chicago.

In addition to her informational and other office activities, "Liz" serves as secretary of the Chicago USDA Club and as director of the Chicago Employees Credit Union for Department employees.

Department employees are urged to use the Payroll Savings Plan to buy U.S. Savings Bonds to strengthen their own financial security and the Nation's security.

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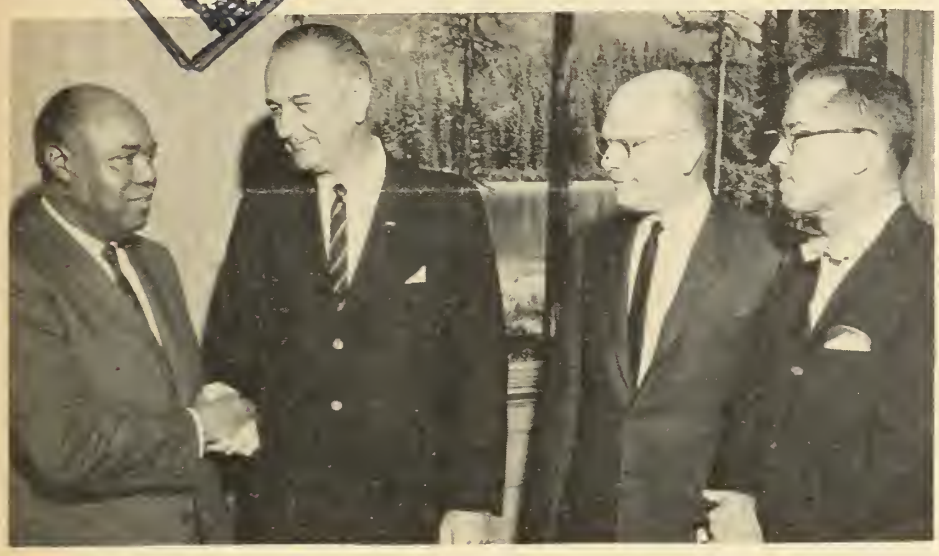
USDA
Employee News Bulletin

FOR JUNE 19, 1963



Four of the officials who met recently at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., to discuss equal employment opportunities. From left to right they are: William M. Seabron, assistant to the Director of Personnel for Intergroup relations; Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy, and Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel.

USDA marketing service

In commemoration of 50 years of marketing service to farmers and industry, the Agricultural Marketing Service has published a 16-page brochure under the title, "Milestones in Marketing in the U.S. Department of Agriculture." This publication tells how in 1913, Congress appropriated $50,000 "to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects concerned with the marketing and distribution of farm products . . . ."

Following a brief introduction of the "beginnings" of agricultural marketing activities in the Department and events leading up to them, the brochure gives a year-by-year chronology of agricultural marketing growth from 1913 through 1962.

The 5th Annual Western Resources Conference has been scheduled for August 5–7 at Colorado State University in Fort Collins.

New horizons

Agricultural output is expanding at an unprecedented rate so that, in spite of an increase of 65 million in population, by 1980 our farms will be able to produce all the food and fiber we need with 50 million fewer cropland acres than we had available for crops in 1959. Let's make those 50 million extra acres a boon to America, both urban and rural. Let's not idle them, let's not retire them, let's use them for all their multiple benefits, including outdoor recreation. We visualize millions of those acres eventually going into trees or to grass.

JOHN A. BAKER,
Assistant Secretary.

Equal opportunity

THE PRESIDENT means business in seeking equality of opportunity for all citizens, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson told the Department's executive review committee in a recent meeting on equal employment opportunity.

He urged the Department executives to do everything they can to see that people are employed on the basis of merit—on the basis of qualifications, without regard to religion, race, or where they live.

In reviewing the work of President Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the Vice President said that since the committee was established 2 years ago, it has received 1,800 complaints. Of these, it has resolved more than 1,000, and 72 percent of the decisions were in favor of the complainants.

In closing, Vice President Johnson pointed out that the Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves of their chains 100 years ago, but it did not free the Negro. Until education knows no color and until employment knows no discrimination, the slave will be free of his chains but the Negro will not be free.

Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy, representing Secretary Orville L. Freeman—who at the time was attending a conference in South America—said the Department fully subscribes to the concepts of using full manpower and is committed to equal employment opportunity for all.

The Under Secretary told agency heads and personnel officers of a number of important steps that have been taken to improve our position on equal employment opportunity. He called attention to the appointment of Carl B. Barnes as Director of Personnel and the addition of William M. Seabron as his assistant to devote full time to equal employment opportunities. He said that the number of Negro employees in Grades GS–12 through GS–14 has increased from 15 to 46, out of a total of 7,500 employees in this group.

Paul J. Ferree of Mattoon, Ill., has succeeded C. S. Stephanides as agricultural attache to the Republic of the Congo. His headquarters are at Leopoldville and he has reporting responsibility for the newly developing nations and territories of Angola, Cameroon, Rwandi, Burundi, Gabon, Central African Republic and Chad, as well as the Republic of the Congo. Mr. Stephanides is now agricultural attache to Ireland.

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For teenagers

AGAIN this year, the Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the Urban Service Corps in a series of programs for Washington, D.C. area young people. Three programs have been scheduled—July 3, 10 and 17 in the Jefferson Auditorium.

Each program will begin at 10:30 a.m. and last about an hour. Mrs. John A. Baker, wife of the Assistant Secretary, will serve as hostess.

Here's what the youngsters will see:

July 3—Two movies, "The River" and "Agriculture USA." The 1st is a prize-winning documentary film of the late 30's with an impressive message on land and water conservation. It is the story of the Mississippi and its tributaries and the waste of soil, timber and water, and measures begun to control the devastating floods of these rivers. "Agriculture USA" explains the complex system that makes America among the best-fed, best-dressed nations in the world.

July 10—"Rainbow Valley," a Forest Service film which shows the work and responsibilities of the U.S. forest ranger, and "Our Land," which tells the soil conservation story with flashbacks to the times and thinking of Thomas Jefferson.

July 17—A slide talk on "Career Opportunities in Agricultural Research" and two movies—"Agricultural Lifelines" and "Alice in Numberland." The slide talk will explain the opportunities awaiting anyone interested in agricultural research. The two color films both deal with food and how it moves to consumers efficiently, safely and inexpensively. "Agricultural Lifelines" tells the marketing story and "Alice in Numberland" (a cartoon film) the whys and wherefores of agricultural statistics.

An agricultural specialist will be present at each of the presentations to answer questions the teenagers may have about the movies or about a career in agriculture.

Plentiful foods

USDA's July list:

Turkeys, summer vegetables, fresh peaches, watermelons, milk and dairy products, peanut butter, vegetable fats and oils.

Soil conservation districts

The story of how the farmers and ranchers of Arizona are cooperating through 176 soil conservation districts to control erosion, conserve water and build their land is told in the lead article in the June issue of "Arizona Highways."

George W. Winfrey, in charge of the Agricultural Marketing Service's Fruit and Vegetable Division office in Los Angeles, who will receive his 40-year service pin this year, is shown presenting Mrs. Evelyn D. Condy, clerk-stenographer in his office, with her 20-year service pin and certificate. Mrs. Condy has been with the Los Angeles Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Office of AMS for the past 15 years. Prior to that, she was employed by the Forest Service and the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . Food prices have risen less in the past 15 years than most other things we buy? Since 1947–49, retail prices of farm foods have gone up only 13 percent, whereas nonfood living costs have climbed 31 percent.

. . . It took 60 hours of work in 1947–49 to buy the month's farm food supply for the average family; today it takes 38 hours? This is the real measure of food prices.

. . . Worker's hourly earnings have climbed 77 percent since 1947–49; farm food prices, only 13 percent?

. . . In the U.S., we spend about 20 percent of our take-home pay for food. Britishers spend 30 percent; Russians about 60 percent?

. . . U.S. farms are getting fewer and bigger? The number of farms in operation in 1962 was more than 3 percent below 1961. But the average size increased from 307 to 325 acres.

. . . For 2 years now, Japan has been the leading world customer for U.S. farm products? In the 1961–62 fiscal year, total exports of the U.S. to Japan came to somewhat more than $1.5 billion; and $485 million, close to a third of this, was agricultural.

. . . More than half of the living Nobel Prize winners who went to college in the U.S. earned degrees at land-grant institutions?

Market news expands

EARLY IN THE morning and at noon, particularly, farmers and those who buy and sell agricultural products are "flicking" on their radios and TV sets to listen to their two top programs—the weather report and the latest U.S. Department of Agriculture market news.

To improve the distribution of farm market news—one of the oldest services of the Department—it is being expanded and modernized.

For almost 48 years, Department reporters have collected market information at public markets and in producing areas. The reports prepared by these reporters have been generally transmitted by wire services to newspapers, radio, and TV stations.

In some producing areas the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce has established a 24-hour teletype network providing radio and TV stations with local weather information continuously. Arrangements have been made made—starting with a mid-south network serving Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri—to add market news on many commodities to the weather network. Cotton reports were carried on this network last season. Beginning April 8, market news on all commodities in the area were added.

Another feature of the new service is that particular effort is being made to streamline and brief the market reports to meet the new "monitor style" of programing favored by most radio and TV stations.

Similar weather networks are being developed in the Southeast, Northeast, Midwest, Northwest, and other areas, and it is expected that market news will shortly be requested by stations on some of these other networks. In fact, a three-State area served from Atlanta, Ga., has already requested market news for its weather network. AMS plans to offer market news on these networks to the extent that funds and facilities are made available for this expansion.

A leased-wire network of more than 19,000 miles connects the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Federal-State market reporters who gather market news regularly at more than 200 permanent and seasonal markets and producing areas. Trading is reported on markets for cotton, fruits, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, livestock, grain, tobacco, and other agricultural commodities.

Standing near this sign commemorating a reforestation project are U.S. Forest Service district ranger Lloyd Weir (left) and Foresters Winston Wolfe and Dave Guarnaccia, Coram Ranger District, Hungry Horse, Mont. Accelerated public works funds make possible conservation improvements along U.S. Highway No. 2 between Coram and West Glacier in Montana. Fifty acres of Ponderosa pine are being thinned by 11 Flathead County men under the program. These are men who would otherwise be unemployed. A total of $125,000 was allocated to the Flathead National Forest and about 30 men have been employed under the program.

Aims of RAD

EIGHT specific objectives have been established for the Rural Areas Development effort. They are:

1. To preserve and improve the family farm pattern of American agriculture.

2. To increase the income of people living in rural America—per person and per family—and to eliminate the causes of underemployment.

3. To expand more rapidly the job opportunities by stimulating investments in rural America in all the enterprises and services that make up a modern economy—factories, stores, recreational enterprises, crafts and services of all kinds, and technically trained and other professional people.

4. To develop rapidly but in an orderly way a wide range of outdoor recreational opportunities on privately owned and public lands—recreational opportunities to serve the needs of a growing population in the cities and towns and rural areas.

5. To readjust land use, nationwide, to achieve a balance so that each acre and resource are used for purposes to which they are adapted, and to meet national needs.

6. To provide appropriate services and adequate financial support for the protection, development, and management of our soil, water, forest, fish and wildlife, and open spaces.

7. To improve existing rural community facilities and institutions and where needed to build new ones so that people in our rural areas are assured pure water supplies, first-rate schools and hospitals, adequate streets and roads and other services that are standard in a modern community.

8. To make continuous and systematic efforts to eliminate the many complex causes of rural poverty.

Officers of the recently organized Bryan-College Station USDA Club, Bryan, Tex.: From left to right they are—Leonard J. Watson, AMS, cotton testing laboratory, vice president; Mrs. Ethel M. Warrick, ASCS, secretary-treasurer; and Ben A. Jordan, Jr., State Director, FCIC, president.

John R. Wenmohs of Cypress Hill, Tex., is the new agricultural officer at Hong Kong. He succeeded Brice K. Meeker.

RAD program

THE RURAL Areas Development (RAD) program has become one of the "twin pillars" of the Department's goal to bring prosperity to rural America.

RAD is the Department's program to stimulate the economy and standard of living of our rural population and to help farmers adjust to the rapid changes brought on by our ever-increasing agricultural capacity.

The other pillar includes the commodity programs, developed to help the farmer get fair prices and fair income.

Recreation is one of the cornerstones of the RAD program, and it has fired the public's imagination. Within weeks after the Department announced it would make loans to help establish outdoor recreational facilities, more than 5,000 inquiries were received.

Now the Department has made its 1st recreation loans—25 of them for $206,000—to build fishing lodges, to raise quail for controlled hunting, to establish on-the-farm accommodations for vacationers and for a host of other recreational ventures.

Two hundred and forty-four other farmers in 196 test counties in 41 States have signed up to switch from conventional farming to recreation under the new cropland conversion program. These farmers will sign 5- to 10-year contracts which include adjustment payments to help offset any temporary drop in income while the farmer is getting established in his new venture.

The RAD program includes more than recreation, however. Through Rural Renewal projects, the Department can help local sponsors buy land for development and resale, or construct water and sanitation facilities.

The Department also can help local people survey their resources and develop them through Resource Conservation and Development projects. For example, a sportsman's club in a nearby city might with to acquire facilities for fishing, hunting and other outdoor pursuits. Members of the sportsman's club could join with members of a local soil and water conservation district in creating such an outdor area. Farmers would get a new source of income, and the city dwellers would have an outdoor area reserved for their exclusive use.

These new programs supplement the contributions being made to economic development of rural areas by the Department's older programs—research, education, conservation, credit, aid to cooperatives, marketing and commodity programs.

My job

"AS A SOIL scientist in the Soil Conservation Service, I have a pleasant and interesting job," says William M. Koos, who is stationed at Lubbock, Texas. "The duties are many and certainly varied. I feel I must be a scientist, explorer, artist, chemist, writer and speaker."

As a scientist and explorer, he studies soils. He examines not only the surface but their depth for several feet—noting differences in texture, structure, color, thickness of the various layers and their arrangement. Then he records other soil characteristics such as slope and erosion as well as geologic formations, vegetation, and other pertinent features.

After this careful study, the next step is classification. Soils are classified and named the same as plants and animals. Those of like characteristics have the same name wherever they may be. Each area is then interpreted in terms of its ability to produce various amounts and kinds of crops, grasses and woodland. This is to serve as a guide in using each piece of land for the purpose for which it is best fitted.

The "art work" comes in interpreting and transferring the results of the field study to aerial photographs. With this information on an aerial map, it serves as a guide in developing conservation and crop use plans for individual farmers—or other uses.

As a chemist, Mr. Koos, analyzes the water, vegetation, and each kind of soil that has been examined in the survey area.

Then, as a writer, he records the information he has obtained. He writes about the origin and nature of the soils studied. He suggests various uses and possible hazards in use. This is published as the soil survey report of the area.

From time to time, he is called upon to speak to those interested in the soil. In addition to farmers and ranchers this may include appraisers, real estate developers, tax assessors, city planners, school districts, highway departments, county agents, experiment stations and others.

Mr. Koos looks upon his career as "rewarding and gratifying," although it is complex and requires both mental and physical stamina. "I love Nature and the outdoors. I know that many people use the data I collect and all people depend on the soil for food, clothing and other essentials of life."

William M. Koos, soil scientist, SCS, stationed at Lubbock, Tex., examining a soil profile. Notice the mantle of topsoil that covers the harder shalelike material and the light-colored sublayer of a different texture under it. As a soil scientist, Mr. Koos is familiar with each layer and where it fits into a classification of this particular soil profile. Through such studies he is helping to determine the best use for each class of soil he surveys.

Tillage tests indoors

A new building at the National Tillage Machinery Laboratory at Auburn, Ala., is the Department's answer to what to do about the weather when it comes to large-scale testing of tillage machinery.

The new building for tillage research has 14,000 square feet of floor space. Indoors and out of the weather are two 20 x 200-foot soil bins where year-round operations can be carried on.

In dedicating the new building, Dr. Byron T. Shaw, ARS Administrator, said: "We hope . . . to find some of the answers to farmers' tillage problems, and to develop principles that can be used to help farmers fully utilize their equipment."

ARS has been using nine outdor bins at Auburn similar to the size of the two in the new building. But these outdoor bins have had to be covered during rainy weather. This has delayed or interrupted research work.

The laboratory was established in 1935 primarily for tillage and machinery research related to cotton. Since many problems in cotton production are common to other crops, the research was expanded to include all tillage practices and machinery.

Dr. Arthur W. Cooper is director of the laboratory.

Omission

In listing the Pioneering Research Projects in our March 27 issue of *USDA*, we failed to include the Pioneering Research Unit on Physiology of Wood Formation located at the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. This project is headed by Dr. Philip R. Larson. It was approved Jan. 25, 1962.

The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture have appointed a five-man team to study the need for preservation and conservation of a nationwide system of wild rivers particularly suited to outdoor recreation. Department representatives on the team are Byron B. Beattie of the Forest Service and Dr. Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., of RAD.

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USDA

Employee News Bulletin

FOR JULY 3, 1963

President's Award

DR. SHERMAN E. JOHNSON, Deputy Administrator for Foreign Economics, Economic Research Service, was one of five outstanding Government officials to receive the 1963 President's Award, for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. A gold medal and citation were presented to each by President John F. Kennedy in a special ceremony at the White House.

During his career, Dr. Johnson has provided distinguished national and world leadership on the economics of agricultural production. He has been a pioneer in the application of such research to solving the problems of agriculture in this and foreign countries.

Dr. Johnson's capacity for inspiring mutual confidence has fostered closer working relationships in agricultural research between social and natural scientists and between the Department and land-grant universities, as well as between economists in the United States and those in other countries.

Dr. Johnson was born on a Minnesota dairy farm. He holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Minnesota and a Ph. D. from Harvard.

He came to the Department of Agriculture in 1934 as a regional director in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1936, he entered the old Bureau of Agricultural Economics, where he became head of the division of farm management and costs. He was chief of the production programs branch of the War Food Administration during World War II and Assistant Chief of BAE from 1946 to 1954. From 1954 to 1957, he directed farm and land management research in the Agricultural Research Service. He served as scientific adviser to the ARS Administrator from 1957 until he was appointed to his present position in 1961.

He has played an outstanding role as scientific analyzer and interpreter in a number of the Department's soil conservation and land management programs. In 1947, he received the Department's *Superior Service Award* and in 1958 the *Distinguished Service Award.*

Dr. Sherman E. Johnson, ERS

He now shares the distinction of the President's Award with three others from the Department of Agriculture. In 1958, when the Award was established, Dr. Sterling B. Hendricks of ARS, was one of the first five to receive this honor. He was followed in 1959 by Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, ARS, as the first woman to receive the Award. In 1961, Dr. Richard E. McArdle, then Chief of the Forest Service, was selected as one of the five.

A new USDA Building was dedicated at Alexandria, La., June 29. Housed in this new building are headquarters offices of ASCS, FHA, SCS and SRS. The address is 3737 Government Street.

As I see it

I ONCE ASKED one of the wisest men I know why he continued to work for the Government when he could, with his ability, make much more money working for a private corporation.

"I look at it this way," he replied, "if a corporation fails, its work is taken over by some other corporation, and society as a whole is not much worse off. If the new corporation is more efficient, society may be even better off.

"But if the United States Government failed, there would not even be a society—or civilization, for that matter. So our Federal Government is the most important institution on the face of the earth. If I can spend my time making that institution succeed, I would not want to spend it somewhere else."

My friend does not share in the world's opulence. He lives modestly. But instead of affluence he has chosen the satisfaction of knowing that, each day, he is spending his time doing the most important job that he can do.

This is true of all of us who serve the Government. Hour for hour, day for day, our personal effort weighs more in the scales of history than if we spent it somewhere else.

Governments *can* fail. Over the centuries, many have failed and disappeared. Even democratic governments, in countries with enlightened and educated people, have vanished. They failed because, in one way or another, the people who made up those governments did not do their jobs well. Corruption, inefficiency, insensitivity to the challenges of their times, unresponsiveness to the people's needs—in some or all of these ways they failed.

Our Government has succeeded, will succeed, because the people who serve it have done, and will do, their jobs well.

We who work for the Government have the privilege of helping the most important institution on earth succeed, in the most significant missions, in one of the most critical periods of all history.

No other responsibility—no other job—can ever equal that one.

JAMES L. SUNDQUIST,
Deputy Under Secretary of Agriculture.

During the past school year some 15 million youngsters—one out of every three attending U.S. schools—were served nutritious lunches every school day in the 65,000 schools cooperating in the National School Lunch Program.

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A Close-up of RAD

WHAT IS Rural Areas Development? What does it do? Who does it? For a "firsthand" look, Secretary Orville L. Freeman recently made a tour of RAD projects and talked with farmers, businessmen and others, who are cooperating in the planning and developing of these projects, in southern Indiana. At the conclusion of his tour, he summarized his findings in the following statement:

In the past 2 days, we have seen a corner of rural America that is surging ahead with economic development. The whole of America will benefit, as well as southern Indiana.

We have seen what rural America can do when town and country pull together to develop it. Underlying it all is the principle that rural people must take the initiative, provide the leadership, and use their own resources. The Government's role—local, State and Federal—is to help, and we have seen that, too.

I am grateful to the many local people—businessmen, civic leaders, farmers, professional men, and others—for showing us their achievements, for sharing with us their goals, and for southern Indiana hospitality everywhere we went.

Their goals are high, but the many development projects we have seen in actual operation or under construction convince me that these goals are attainable—because local people want to reach them, and are working for them. And Government is working with them.

I am pleased that it was possible for me, during this tour, to announce that the Department of Agriculture has selected the Lincoln Hills Area as the first to receive the Department's help in a Resource Conservation and Development Project. It will cover a little more than a million acres in 4 counties—Crawford, Harrison, Perry and Spencer.

This will be a new approach to economic development for all of us. Since this is new, we are approaching it on a pragmatic, experimental basis. But we expect to get answers that will provide a sound and practical basis for expanding this type of help to other similar areas, just as today's nation-wide small watershed program started out on a pilot basis.

Here in Indiana, you have well over 700 people at work on Rural Areas Development Committees—and an untold number of other local people helping to get the job done. And in all of America, there are 58,000 people serving on Rural Areas Development Committees in 1,930 counties.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman stops to visit with the Don S. Churchill family while on a recent tour of Rural Areas Development projects in southern Indiana. RAD has made it possible for the Churchills to move into a new home. The family had been living in a house trailer when the Housing Act of 1961 broadened the rural housing program to permit loans to rural residents, as well as farmers. An FHA loan made it possible to build this modern home with 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom and full basement.

This is a tremendous force of initiative, leadership, ingenuity, and just plain hard work, that will not be denied the fruits of economic development.

Complementing and supporting these efforts are the new and existing programs of the Department of Agriculture, placing new emphasis on communities instead of commodities—on people instead of programs. All the Department's resources and services are coordinated to help. And there's extensive aid, as we have seen in southern Indiana, from other Federal departments and independent agencies, from the State, and from local government.

Through this combination of local leadership and local, State, and Federal resources, all of us together are seeking to gain such national goals as:

1. Helping rural America give direction and purpose to its adjustment to rapid changes;

2. Readjusting rural land use patterns to make more land available for the increasing needs of outdoor recreation and open spaces, while reducing cropland acres;

3. Fully protecting and developing the Nation's soil, water, forests, grass, fish, wildlife and open spaces;

4. Strengthening the family farm pattern, while insuring an efficient and productive source of food and fiber in a way that increased efficiency does not mean less income to the producer;

5. Encouraging more rapid industrialization and expansion of commercial enterprise in rural areas and thus providing new employment and other nonfarm economic opportunities, and

6. Providing adequate public facilities and services in rural areas.

On this 2-day tour, I have seen every one of these goals being achieved.

Meat inspectors elect

At the annual meeting of the Mid-West Council of Meat Inspectors Lodges of the American Federation of Government Employees, the following were elected to hold office for the next 2 years:

Andrew M. Scheidt of Chicago, president; Ed Chizek of Omaha, vice president; Loren Shaw of Milwaukee, secretary; and Charley Briner of Austin, treasurer. Francis Stasila was appointed executive secretary.

The next annual meeting of the Mid-West Council will be held in May, 1964, at Mason City, Iowa.

Members of the Meat Inspection Lodges of AFGE represented at the Mid-West Council meeting are employees of the meat inspection division of the Agricultural Research Service.

For his generous donation of 78 pints of blood to the Red Cross Blood Bank, George E. Sudduth, an ASCS mail room supervisor, was recently honored in a special ceremony held in the office of Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy. Shown here are (left to right): Assistant Secretary John P. Duncan, the Under Secretary—making the presentation—Mr. Sudduth and Horace Godfrey, ASCS Administrator.

Nine gallons of blood

A man who gave 78 pints of his blood over the past 20 years and who hasn't had a day's sick leave in 15, has just been honored for this record achievement. George E. Sudduth, in the presence of his "top boss," Horace Godfrey, ASCS Administrator, was presented with a Red Cross Citation and a 9-gallon pin by Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy in a ceremony held in Mr. Murphy's office.

Other top officials of the Department present at this ceremony were Assistant Secretary John P. Duncan, Jr., Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson and Personnel Director Carl B. Barnes.

Mr. Sudduth, who is 52 years old; 5 feet, 4 inches tall and weighs 175 pounds, is a mail room supervisor in ASCS. Born during a polio epidemic and believing he was a polio victim, he answered an appeal in the newspapers in the thirties for anyone who had had polio to donate blood for polio-stricken children. From the thirties up to January 1942 when the Red Cross began keeping records of blood donations, Mr. Sudduth had donated about a gallon of blood. He later learned he'd never had polio.

The Red Cross Certificate presented to this liberal blood donor reads:

> "Award to George Sudduth of the Department of Agriculture for Humanitarian service in donating nine gallons of blood to protect the lives of others."

Mr. Sudduth has 1,926 hours of sick leave to his credit.

FES writer honored

Mrs. Frances F. Clingerman, a writer in the division of information, Federal Extension Service, recently received the Alumnae Award of Distinction from her Alma Mater, the William Woods College of Fulton, Mo. In the 93 years since the College was established, only 13 such honors have been given to alumnae of the school.

Mrs. Clingerman graduated from William Woods College in 1929. She also holds bachelor of journalism and master of arts degrees from the University of Missouri.

Her assignment in FES is to prepare press releases, radio and TV scripts and other informational material on 4-H Club work and home economics. She also serves as advisor to State FES information personnel on the preparation and use of material to publicize 4-H and home economics.

Among many other honors, she has been nominated for "Who's Who Among American Women for 1963–64."

Ames ARS laboratory director

Dr. Chester A. Manthei was recently appointed Director of the Department's National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, Iowa. As Director, he will have full responsibility for the fundamental and applied research conducted there to develop ways to identify, prevent, control and eradicate diseases of domestic animals.

Dr. Manthei has been assistant director of the laboratory since 1959, serving under Dr. William A. Hagan, who died in February.

Farm Safety Week

FATAL ACCIDENTS on the farm are increasing despite the decline in the number of people living on our farms. The motors, machinery and chemicals which have reduced the hand labor and helped to increase production, have at the same time increased the accident hazards. Accidents kill or disable nearly a million farm residents a year and cause needless suffering and economic waste to both agriculture and the Nation.

To focus attention on steps which can be taken to reduce this heavy toll of life and suffering, President John F. Kennedy has proclaimed the week of July 21–27, 1963, *National Farm Safety* Week. He has called upon all Americans to observe the week and to emphasize its theme—"Inspection Plus Correction Equals Protection."

Supporting the President's Proclamation, Secretary Orville L. Freeman has called upon all people and organizations allied with agriculture to join in this effort to reduce the number of farm, home and highway accidents.

National Farm Safety Week is cosponsored by the Department of Agriculture and the National Safety Council. They work in cooperation with the State Cooperative Extension Service, farm organizations, the farm press, radio, television and other groups.

The Secretary has urged that all services of the Department request their field personnel to do everything they can to promote farm safety and to offer assistance to these organizations in observing National Farm Safety Week.

This year's theme—"Inspection Plus Correction Equals Protection" calls for "Safety Now" measures in the handling of machinery and other farm operations. Farmers are urged to "Inspect your farm equipment, land, buildings and also individual work habits and attitudes." Then the next step is to correct dangerous conditions and habits. This will add up to the protection of lives—"your own and others."

This should be followed throughout the year and not just during National Farm Safety Week.

The U.S. Forest Service makes some 25,000 timber sales from the national forests each year. The return from these sales adds up to $140 million to the Federal Treasury annually.

Cotton is grown on about 500,000 farms in the southern part of the United States.

Our Peoria Laboratory

THE FEVER is broken. The infection has been checked. The crisis is passed and the patient is on the way to recovery. But neither the nurse who read the thermometer, nor the physician who prescribed the antibiotic, may be aware of how much the Department's Northern Utilization Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., had to do with the drug which saved the life of their patient.

Patient chemists, biologists and other scientists who are on the staff at the Peoria Laboratory are engaged in research which result in products which make life easier and in many instances even save life. In their search for new or improved uses of corn, wheat, grain sorghum, soybeans and flaxseed, they are opening doors to new areas of knowledge which result in an almost endless succession of benefits to man.

During its 23 year search for new ways to use farm crops, scientists of the ARS northern utilization research and development division at Peoria have made many contributions to the public, to agriculture and other industries. Their findings have helped other researchers, both in the Federal Government and in industry.

Mass production of penicillin from corn-steep liquor and milk sugar launched the antibiotics industry. Use of dextran as a blood plasma substitute came from a project that grew from basic studies on starch. Flavor stability studies are a major reason why soybean is the leading food oil in this country.

Soybean oil resins are used in heat-sealing adhesives, paints, paper coatings and materials for patching or resurfacing concrete. Linseed oil emulsions enabled the flaxseed industry to keep a share of the exterior paint market. Dialdehyde corn starch and cereal pulps, strengthening agents for paper, hold promise as new industrial uses for corn or wheat.

Emphasis of the Lab's research is on development of industrial products, but work on Oriental soybean foods—tempeh, tofu and miso—and on soy protein, may help feed hungry children all over the world.

The work at this Laboratory is done by chemists, chemical engineers, microbiologists, and scientists in related fields organized in six laboratories: cereal properties, cereal products, oil seeds, industrial crops, fermentation and engineering and development, including a pilot plant. There also is a pioneering laboratory for microbiological chemistry.

The Department's Northern Utilization Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., where scientists are seeking new uses—and new markets—for abundant agricultural products including corn, wheat, grain sorghums, soybeans and flaxseed. At this laboratory studies in fermentation led to the mass production of penicillin which opened the doors to the development of the antibiotics industry.

Harold R. Lewis

Founding of FAO commemorated

The 20th Anniversary of the First International Food and Agriculture Conference held at Hot Springs, Va., in 1943 was commemorated at the World Food Congress held in Washington, D.C., June 4–18. It was the Hot Springs Conference which led to the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization at the United Nations. The World Food Congress was sponsored by FAO.

Judge Marvin L. Jones, who was Chairman of the Hot Springs Conference, presented a commemorative plaque marking the anniversary to Dr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of FAO.

Director of Information

Harold R. Lewis, who has succeeded R. Lyle Webster as the Department's Director of Information, is a native of northwest Iowa. He grew up on a livestock-grain farm near the town of Pomeroy and holds a degree in agricultural journalism from the Iowa State University at Ames.

As Director of Information, Mr. Lewis heads up the Office of Information which was established in 1925 and is now comprised of a publications division, a current information group, and a visual information group. The new Director of Information began his career in the Department in 1936.

Mr. Webster, who has been on leave from the Office of Information to serve as Deputy Secretary General of the World Food Congress held in Washington, D.C., June 4–18, has retired from the Department to serve as agricultural officer for the Ford Foundation in India. He had served as Director of Information since May 1951.

Jack M. Bridges of Headland is the new chairman of the Alabama ASC Committee. He succeeded the late Waller E. Wedgework of Akron, who died in May.

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USDA

Employee News Bulletin

FOR JULY 17, 1963

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Secretary in USSR

ACCOMPANIED by a working team of eight persons—two staff members and six agricultural scientists and economists—Secretary Orville L. Freeman is beginning a month-long tour of agricultural areas in the Soviet Union and in Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

The Secretary and his party left Washington, D.C., July 13 by commercial aircraft for Moscow. They plan to spend the first 2 weeks of the trip in Russia, under the official U.S.–U.S.S.R. exchange program. The trip through the other four countries will be official U.S. Government visits. They expect to return to this country August 12.

Secretary Freeman's trip to Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia is the first official visit of a ranking U.S. official of the Kennedy administration to these four countries. Officials from these countries have visited the United States several times, especially to observe our agriculture. In turn, they have urged that U.S. officials make more frequent trips to their countries.

Mrs. Orville L. Freeman will accompany the Secretary, but not as an official member of the USDA group. Official members of the working party include:

Mrs. Dorothy Jacobson, Assistant to the Secretary; John C. McDonald, Special Assistant to the Director, Information Division, Foreign Agricultural Service—press and public relations; Eugene T. Olson, Special Assistant, FAS, Soviet and East European agricultural affairs; Dr. Willard W. Cochrane, Director, Agricultural Economics; Kenneth L. Bachman, Director, Development and Trade Analysis Division, ERS; Dr. Lazar Volin, Chief, East European Analysis Branch, ERS; Dr. Byron T. Shaw, Administrator, Agricultural Research Service; and Walter M. Carleton, Associate Director, Agricultural Engineering Research Division, ERS.

Dr. Wilhelm Anderson, ERS

"We will be taking a careful, thorough look at recent developments in agricultural science, production, and policy administration in the Soviet Union and the four Eastern European nations. The trip is planned so that the agricultural specialists in the USDA working group will be able to review these areas of the Soviet farm economy in depth," Secretary Freeman said.

These exchanges are part of the long-established policy of this country to participate in people-to-people programs.

Research on human nutrition and consumer use has been merged with research on the utilization of farm commodities. The new ARS unit is now Nutrition, Consumer, and Industrial Research, and it will be under the direction of Dr. George W. Irving, Jr., Deputy Administrator for Utilization Research and Development.

Distinguished Service

ACCLAIMED both in this country and abroad for his critical analysis, Dr. Wilhelm Anderson, Director of the Regional Analysis Division of Economic Research Service, was one of the USDA employees receiving the Department's *Distiguished Service Award* this year. His citation reads:

> For dynamic leadership in organizing and directing economic analysis of foreign agriculture which has played a vital role in expanding U.S. agricultural exports.

Dr. Anderson has been with the Department since 1933, when he started his career as an employee in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. From 1939 to 1946, he served as principal economist with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In 1946, he became Chairman of the National Economic Board, U.S. Military Government in Korea, and in 1949, deputy chief of the mission under the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Upon his return to Washington in 1951, he was named head of the Far East Analysis Branch of the Foreign Agricultural Service, and in 1956, Director of the Regional Analysis Division. When ERS was created in 1961, he was transferred to the new agency.

In 1961, Dr. Anderson was given a crash assignment to study food needs. This resulted in the publication of the "World Food Budget—1962 and 1966," which was acclaimed by President John F. Kennedy as a forward step toward eliminating starvation.

Secretary Freeman called it a guide to agricultural operations under Food for Peace programs.

Currently, work is underway to revise and update the food balance sheets for the consumption period 1959–61. This information will then be used to revise the "World Food Budget" for the years 1965 and 1969.

Dr. Anderson said his work is to keep abreast of developments in foreign agriculture that are of interest to American farmers—the competitive position of U.S. farm products in foreign markets.

"We study the agricultural production, consumption, and trade of 110 foreign countries. We prepare long-range estimates on supply and demand for agricultural products around the world. We also prepare and maintain food balance sheets and production indexes for nearly all countries of the world," he said.

Accident Free Through 63

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Research at Wyndmoor

FOR CONSUMERS, it developed potato flakes and other convenience foods and improved products. For manufacturers, it found new ways to tan leather, dehydrate foods, and make industrial chemicals from agricultural raw materials. For farmers, it is laboratories finding new and wider outlets for their crops. For scientists, it is a research center with a highly trained staff and excellent equipment from which come significant advances in our fundamental knowledge of proteins and fats.

The organization doing so much for so many people is the ARS Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division at Wyndmoor, Pa. Like the Department's other three utilization laboratories—at Peoria, Ill., New Orleans, La., and Albany, Calif.—the Eastern Division is a complex of chemical laboratories where farm commodities are studied for their fundamental properties and possibilities for processing into useful products.

The Division is comprised of seven laboratories at its Wyndmoor headquarters, and three in Washington, D.C., and Beltsville, Md.

Among the commodities specifically assigned to the Eastern Division for Utilization Research are dairy products, meat, fats, leather, eastern fruits and vegetables, tobacco, honey, maple, and new crops.

About 400 people are employed in the Eastern Division, of whom roughly 275 are chemists, chemical engineers, and other scientifically trained personnel. Among the current projects are: Methods of drying whole milk; laborsaving and quality-preserving techniques for production of maple sirup that are practically revolutionizing this industry; a study of casein and other milk components that is being related to animal breeding in a way that may have profound implications in the field of genetics; an explosive puffing technique to make quick-cooking dehydrated vegetable and fruit pieces.

Charles G. Grey, Assistant Administrator of CSESS, is on a 4-month assignment for the Agency for International Development in Kenya. His duties are to serve as consultant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry for the Government of Kenya and to advise AID on the future course of agricultural research in Kenya. His headquarters are at Nairobi.

Generally known as the Wyndmoor Utilization Laboratory, this building houses seven laboratories and is the headquarters of the ARS Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division. Dr. P. A. Wells is Division Director. In this building, USDA scientists have carried on research that has brought the Division many honors and given the country many new products and processes.

Elected to library board

Mrs. Skau, ARS

Mrs. Dorothy B. Skau, who has charge of the scientific library at the Department's Southern Utilization Research and Development Division in New Orleans, La., has been elected to the board of directors of the Special Libraries Association of the United States.

This organization has a membership of about 5,700 from all parts of the country, representing libraries serving the learned professions, such as science and technology, engineering, law, and medicine. It also serves such particular fields as commerce, world trade, and similar specialized interests. The association has 33 chapters.

Mrs. Skau is retiring president of the Louisiana chapter, the first to be formed in the South. She is also past president of the Louisiana Library Association.

She received her B.A. degree from Tulane University at New Orleans and her degree in library science from Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. She has also served as Library School representative on the Council of the Alumni Federation of Louisiana State University.

U.S. Milk for Scout Jamboree

BOY SCOUTS from all over the world will be drinking milk from American dairy farms when they assemble at the International Jamboree in Athens, Greece, July 29 to August 16.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the U.S. Air Force and private industry to supply Scouts attending the Jamboree with an adequate supply of pure, whole milk from this country.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman approved a decision by the Commodity Credit Corporation Board to provide about 150,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk and 35,000 pounds of butterfat which will be recombined into whole milk in a plant in Athens operated by Foremost Dairies, Inc., of San Francisco, Calif., under contract with the Air Force.

The CCC-furnished milk components will be enough to make 216,000 quarts of whole milk which will be packaged in cartons furnished by the Ex-Cello-O Corp. of Detroit, Mich.

This whole milk will then be supplied to some 20,000 Boy Scouts from countries around the globe who have been selected for their outstanding Scouting experience.

"This is an excellent illustration of just one of the many ways in which the abundance of our farms can be—and is being used, not only to improve world health and nutrition, but also to achieve meritorious international goals of human betterment such as those for which the Boy Scouts are striving," Secretary Freeman said.

World Food Congress Advances Fight Against Hunger

A NEW HOPE that mankind now has the know-how and tools to throw off the shackles of hunger for hundreds of millions of people emerged from the World Food Congress held in Washington, D.C., June 4–18. In a historic "Declaration" at the conclusion of the Congress, man's fundamental right of freedom from hunger was recognized despite the curse of hunger, malnutrition, and poverty which still afflicts more than half of mankind.

The Declaration expressed this new hope in the statement that the Congress was convinced that scientific and technological progress now make it possible to free the world from hunger. But, the statement added, such freedom can only be accomplished if all the available human and natural resources of the world are mobilized through balanced economic and social development.

The Congress expressed the hope that current efforts for bringing about universal disarmament will succeed and that the vast sums now being spent on instruments of destruction will become increasingly available for the elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the promotion of human well-being.

President John F. Kennedy, in an address at the opening of the Congress, pointed out that farm production has undergone a scientific revolution which is dwarfing the industrial revolution of 150 years ago, but this means agricultural departments and ministries and governments and citizens must make a greater and more systematic effort to share this knowledge. "For the first time to know how to conquer the problem and not conquer it would be a disgrace for this generation."

"So long as freedom from hunger is only half achieved, so long as two-thirds of the nations have food deficits, no citizen, no nation can afford to be satisfied. We have the ability, as members of the human race. We have the means, we have the capacity to eliminate hunger from the face of the earth in our lifetime. We need only the will," he said.

Appealing to the delegates to continue the fight for freedom from hunger, he added, "There are many struggles, many battles, that the human race now faces. There is no battle on earth or in space which is more important than the battle which is more important than the battle any struggle, large as this may be, that offers such an immediate promise of success. No Congress, that Washington has seen in recent years is, I believe, more important than this."

Where the curse of hunger, malnutrition, and poverty take their toll. These two children of the Haute-Volta region of West Africa live in a densely populated area, where famine and food shortages are frequent. How to cope with such problems was the work of the World Food Congress and the correction of situations such as this the goal of the delegates who attended the Congress.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman, who served as chairman of the Congress, said, "I think the World Food Congress was a very, very successful thing. It was not called. This was a kind of people-to-people congress. No government or particular organization was represented as such, and it was not a resoluting or action body, but it performed, I think, some extremely important purposes."

Among the purposes performed, the Secretary listed four:

1 The Declaration which stated the dimension of the problem as well as the opportunity.

2. The provision for a real interchange of information between 104 countries where 1,300 delegates from these countries could sit down together and compare notes.

3. Many apprehensions, both in producing countries and receiving countries, were quieted. Misunderstandings were cleared up. There was a growing realization by many of the receiving countries that much remains to be done and the initial responsibility rests with them.

There was a constant emphasis by these countries that they didn't want a handout or giveaway. "We have got to institute these programs. We want to be independent. This is a self-help proposition."

4. The mechanics of how to get going, how to translate all our abundance to an abundance for all through work projects, assistance in resettlement programs, financing cooperatives, providing rural credit—all kinds of things.

These four purposes performed by the Congress, plus the general good will which was developed between delegates of the 104 countries, added up to a successful Congress, the Secretary said.

In an address at the concluding session of the Congress, Dr. B. R. Sen, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, summarized major points brought out in the various sessions of the 2-week Congress.

He reviewed first the problem of producing enough food for an ever-increasing population which can be expected to double to 6 billion by the end of the century. This race between ability to produce food and population growth was considered by some speakers as the major problem.

He pointed out that agricultural development must be the cornerstone of economic growth.

Looking to the future possibility of producing enough food for all, Dr. Sen called attention to the need in the developing countries of greater use of fertilizers, better seeds, pesticides, regulated irrigation and drainage, better tools and implements, and so on. Taking the salt out of sea water was considered as a means of providing water to irrigate new areas of land.

He concluded his review with these words: "This historic Congress is now coming to an end. But in every sense it is not an end but a beginning—a beginning of a new worldwide effort in the war against hunger. We have taken the measure of the situation with which we are confronted; we have discussed the strategy and tactics of the battle we are engaged in; we have renewed our solemn pledge to work together in order to abolish hunger. All this will be fruitless if we fail to act, and we shall meet with disaster the proportions of which we can foresee even today. We stand before the bar of history. Let no future generations accuse us of failure to take action while there was time. Let the clarion call go forth from this great assembly to the peoples of the world that "Freedom From Hunger" can be won and must be won within our lifetime."

Secretary Orville L. Freeman has his own brand of "people-to-people" program. He likes to meet people and talk with them. His friendship and cordiality radiated throughout his office when he held an informal "open house" for employees who received awards at the Department's Awards Ceremony. These two pictures indicate the activity and friendly greetings which will be long remembered by those who participated. Upper: Secretary greeting family of Logan W. Crews, SCS area conservationist of Corsicana, Tex., who received a Superior Service Award. He is shaking hands with Steven. Behind Steven is Kathy and Mrs. Crews. Others in the picture—left to right—Mrs. David B. King, wife of a research forester from Washington, D.C.; Gaylord Kirk Samsel, FS smokejumper, Missoula, Mont.; Richard Sidney Tracy, supervisory smokejumper, Silver City, N. Mex.; and Charles M. Berry, county supervisor, FHA, Lawrenceburg, Tenn. Lower: Secretary greeting Mrs. Ella B. Stackhouse, urban home economist, Cooperative Extension Service, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Marvin A. Anderson, Associate State Director, CES, Ames, Iowa, is in the background, and Mrs. Helen Brock, Administrative Assistant to the FES Administrator, Washington, D.C., is at right.

"Chiggers—How To Fight Them"—Leaflet No. 403 contains up-to-date information on this tiny pest of lawn, garden, roadside, and woodlands. There is information on effective repellants and insecticides used to control this pest and how to relieve the discomfort of the itching that follows an attack.

An Ohio survey showed that providing farm vacation opportunities to city people brought in $150 to $1,500 extra net income to farmers who provided such services.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . In the first 9 months of fiscal 1963, 3.4 billion pounds of food were donated at home and abroad by the U.S. Department of Agriculture? Domestic donations accounted for 1.5 billion pounds; donations to needy persons and child-feeding programs overseas amounted to 1.9 billion. The cost of foods donated to foreign and domestic outlets during the July–March period totaled $63 million, slightly above a year earlier.

. . . Cows give more milk today than ever before? Last year's milk production of 7,370 pounds per cow topped 1961's record high by 147 pounds. Milk production per cow was highest in California—10,330 pounds. New Jersey was next with 9,280 pounds. U.S. output per cow continued to increase in the 1st quarter of 1963, but at a lower rate than in 1962. Total milk output in the United States last year was 126 million pounds—highest on record—despite 2 percent fewer cows.

. . . Last year we harvested crops from only 288 million acres? This is the lowest acreage in crops on record.

Former USDA economist cited

Dr. Mordecai J. B. Ezekiel, well-known economist and leader in helping to develop many of the Department's farm programs, was honored recently with an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Maryland.

Dr. Ezekiel came into the Department in 1933, when programs were being developed to help farmers out of the depression. Between 1933 and 1946, he served as economic adviser to the Secretary.

More recently, he has served as special assistant to the Director General of FAO, and at present is Chief of the U.N. division of the U.S. Agency for International Development, State Department.

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR JULY 31, 1963

Distinguished service

PLANT PROPAGATION throughout the country has been influenced by an outstanding scientist, leader, and teacher. For his contributions, Dr. A. L. Hafenrichter, Soil Conservation Service plant materials technician, received the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* in May. His citation reads:

> For distinctive leadership and initiative in developing, testing and producing superior plans for widespread use in soil and water conservation.

Dr. Hafenrichter's work has resulted in new grasses and legumes developed for conservation and high yield on farms and ranches. Many other grasses and legumes developed for their special adaptability in the West have also contributed to soil and water conservation.

Dr. Hafenrichter's career is marked by initiative and drive, respect for facts, adherence to scientific principles, and devotion to good land use. His vision, thoroughness, and dedication have won him the confidence and respect of coworkers.

After serving as professor of botany at Baker University in Kansas and assistant professor of farm crops at the State College of Washington, Dr. Hafenrichter joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1933. He was made chief of SCS northwest agronomy and nursery divisions one year after his arrival, and continued in that position to 1954. He now lives in Portland, Ore., and is the plant materials specialist for seven Western States, Alaska and Hawaii.

Dr. Hafenrichter was born in Plainfield, Ill., and is a graduate of nearby Northwestern College. He received his Ph. D. from the University of Illinois in 1926 and is a Fellow of the American Society of Agronomy and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a distinguished author in Department publications, State Experiment Station bulletins, and scientific and professional journals.

Dr. A. L. Hafenrichter, SCS

Forest Service specialist cited

Dr. Richard F. Blomquist, adhesives specialist at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., was chosen to deliver the Edgar Marburg lecture of the 1963 Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing and Materials, held at Atlantic City.

Dr. Blomquist is the second staff member of the Forest Products Laboratory to receive this honor, which commemorates the Society's first secretary. Just 20 years ago, L. J. Markwardt, then assistant director of the laboratory, addressed the annual meeting of engineers and scientists on the subject "Wood as an Engineering Material." Mr. Markwardt, who retired several years ago, later became president of the organization.

"Adhesives—Past, Present and Future" was the subject of Dr. Blomquist's address. He has specialized in this research ever since joining the laboratory staff in 1942.

New market news service

THE DEPARTMENT has established a new market news service, under which interested persons and organizations may arrange for direct hook-ups to the Federal-State market news teletypewriter network.

Today, across the Nation, farmers, processors, transporters, distributors, and consumers have a vital interest in the supply and price of hundreds of farm products. What's the market situation on Lettuce? Potatoes? Cantaloups? Wheat? Beef? There are many individuals and organizations who want to know—Now! Their business and livelihood depend on their knowing.

As a further step in making this information more available, the Department's new market news service permits newspapers, radio and television stations, commercial firms, cooperatives and others to arrange direct connections with the 19,000-mile leased wire network which links the USDA and Federal-State market reporters who gather market news at more than 200 markets and producing areas.

The development of modern communications equipment has made this possible. To receive such service, the persons, firms, or groups may rent receiving machines and make payments directly to the telephone company.

The new service, therefore, will enable marketers anywhere in the country to receive available market reports in which they are interested. A producer cooperative association for example, can now receive market reports of interest to its members as soon as the information is available from the markets or producing areas. The new service will make market news of even greater value by speeding up the process of dissemination and widening the area to which it is disseminated.

USDA leather chemist cited

Dr. Wallace Windrus of ARS' eastern utilization research and development division, Wyndmoor, Pa., has been announced as the winner of a $1,000 prize by the American Leather Chemists Association for a paper describing a new tanning process, which he will present at the 8th Congress of the International Union of Leather Chemists Societies. The international meeting is to be held at the Hague, Netherlands, in August.

Dr. Windrus spent his early life in Washington and Montana. He graduated from the University of Montana, and received his doctorate degree from the University of Illinois.

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Borden Award

DR. MICHAEL J. Pallansch of Arlington, Va., received the 1963 Borden Award in Dairy Manufacturing. The award, consisting of $1,000 and a gold medal, was presented to Dr. Pallansch at the 58th Annual Meeting of the American Dairy Science Association at Purdue University.

Dr. Pallansch, who heads milk concentrates investigations at the Dairy Products Laboratory, Washington, D.C., received the award for his research on the changes that occur in milk during processing.

The Dairy Products Laboratory is a part of the ARS eastern utilization research and development division with headquarters at Wyndmoor, Pa. Dr. Pallansch is the laboratory's third winner of the Borden Award in Dairy Manufacturing. The present chief of the laboratory, Dr. Byron H. Webb, received it in 1943, and in 1937, when the award was established it went to Dr. L. A. Rogers, who served the laboratory as its first chief from 1906 to 1942, and who last year, at the age of 87, was given the American Dairy Science Association's Distinguished Service Award.

The 1963 award winner was born in St. Joseph, Minn., and after serving as a weather forecaster for the U.S. Air Force during World War II, returned to complete his studies and graduate from St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn. He did his graduate work at the University of Minnesota, where he received his Ph. D.

After 18 months on a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Minnesota, he joined the Dairy Products Laboratory.

Correspondence courses

USDA Graduate School services to field employees and others who use its correspondence courses, have been strengthened by the appointment of Mrs. Helen Kempfer, as head of the correspondence program.

She will be concerned exclusively with the administration of correspondence education in the Graduate School. Until now, this work had been done by other staff members, in conjunction with their regular work.

With the rapid growth of the evening classes at the Department in Washington, D.C., and the anticipated development of the correspondence program, an additional staff member was necessary. The Graduate School has more than 1,800 students taking correspondence courses.

Developing the new instant dehydrated sweetpotato flakes, now going on the market, was no "instant" project. For their outstanding and devoted research in developing this product, three scientists of the ARS Utilization Laboratory at New Orleans received Certificates of Merit and cash awards. Dr. C. H. Fisher, (left) director of the southern utilization research and development division, presents awards to Taylor A. McLemore, James J. Spadaro and Dr. H. J. Deobald. Mr. McLemore and Dr. Deobald participated in the laboratory development of the flakes, and Mr. Spadaro had charge of adapting the process to pilot plant operation. Dr. Deobald and Mr. Spadaro received cash awards of $300 each, and Mr. McLemore $200.

How long does it take?

It takes a minute to write a safety rule.
It takes an hour to hold a safety meeting.
It takes a week to plan a safety program.
It takes a month to put it into operation.
It takes a year to win a safety award.
It takes a lifetime to make a safe worker.
It takes one second to destroy it all with one accident.

—"U.S. Navy Review."

A Northern Great Lakes Regional Conference on Land and People will be held at Duluth, Minn., Sept. 10–11. The conference will focus attention on resources and opportunities for economic development of 81 counties in northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Total use of corn, never over 3 billion bushels before 1957, rose to nearly 4 billion in 1961–62 and is expected to about equal that record in 1962–63.

Agricultural attaché changes

In line with its policy to transfer agricultural attachés from time to time to broaden their experience and understanding of agriculture in foreign countries, the Foreign Agricultural Service recently made a number of changes in its foreign staff:

Daniel E. Brady of Faribault, Minn., is the new agricultural attaché at Lagos, Nigeria. He succeeded John R. Wenmohs who was recently named agricultural officer at Hong Kong. Since June 1958, Mr. Brady served as agricultural attaché in Wellington, New Zealand.

Donald J. Novotny of Clarkson, Nebr., has succeeded Mr. Brady at the Wellington, New Zealand, post. Previously he had been serving as assistant agricultural attaché in Tokyo, Japan.

Hugh V. Robinson has been appointed agricultural attaché at Stockholm, Sweden, to succeed Einar Jensen, who has retired. Mr. Robinson, of Columbus, Ga., has been serving as assistant agricultural attaché in Bonn, Germany, since September 1961.

The 63d Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters will be held in Boston, Mass., Oct. 20–23.

Safe driving pays! Not only does it save lives, prevent injuries, and reduce property damage, but is often recognized for special honors. Recently 3 warehouse examiners of the New Orleans ASCS Commodity Office were honored with outstanding safe driving performance awards. From left to right—A. P. McLachlan, director of the New Orleans CO office, who presented the award; E. E. Cooke, credited with 111,221 accident free miles; S. M. Kimball, 150,535 miles; and E. E. Pinkston, 147,329 miles. Each awardee received a $100 cash award and Certificate of *Merit* for accumulating more than 100,000 miles of accident free driving.

Action for Youth Program

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the Washington Action for Youth Program (WAY) of the Juvenile Delinquent Planning Board by giving jobs to 85 high school students from the Cardoza High School district.

During the Orientation Program, Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson discussed the importance of the WAY Program and outlined the scope and major activities of the Department of Agriculture. He urged the group to take full advantage of this opportunity to work for the Government, but impressed upon them the importance of making this only a temporary job. He urged all of them to return to school this fall so they can better equip themselves for a full-time job.

William Seabron, assistant to the Director of Personnel for Inter-Group Programs, noted the progress the Department is making in the field of equal employment opportunities and urged the group to work hard and make a success of their summer jobs.

Plentiful foods

USDA's August list:

Featured—Summer vegetables and canned tuna.

Other plentifuls—Watermelons, peanut butter, cooking and salad oils.

"Recent Motion Pictures" catalogues all motion pictures released by the Department of Agriculture since May 1960. It is intended as a supplement to the catalogue published at that time and listed as "Agriculture Handbook No. 14."

Vo-Ag students increasing

More boys than ever before are studying vocational agriculture in high school, according to the agricultural education branch in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Enrollment in vo-ag usually closely parallels membership in the Future Farmers of America, which hit a new high of 396,000. Membership this past year was 7,800 more than the year before and 18,000 higher than 5 years ago.

The report on this increase also stated that 35 percent of the boys with 3 or more years of vocational agriculture training enter full time farming. About 25 percent go on to college, generally to major in agriculture. Many others use their training and experience to get off-farm agricultural jobs.

New crop—recreation

CROWDED public campgrounds, beaches, picnic areas, and parks show the growing demand for outdoor recreation. Farmers have an opportunity to cash in on this urban need for someplace to go for a vacation or just a picnic or day of fishing or getting out-of-doors.

Many farmers are cashing in on this recreation need, by developing ponds for fishing and swimming, campgrounds, and picnic areas. For nominal fees they are providing recreation which city people are glad to get, and which means added income for the farmer.

It is one product of the American farm for which there is a growing demand, not threatened by excess production. No price-depressing surplus can be stored up.

Farmers gave away this "new crop" for years, but some of them now find that it is a crop which can be developed and sold—often without interfering with other farm operations.

Greatest potential for meeting future outdoor recreational needs of the country is on privately owned rural land, according to a USDA study.

Recognizing this potential, Congress has passed legislation which makes it possible for the Department to help farmers who want to develop recreation facilities.

New laws—designed to hold down production of surplus commodities and to help farmers develop a profitable business not hampered by surpluses—offer technical assistance to people interested in making their property available for public recreation. Loans are also available under certain conditions to help develop facilities.

Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson (center), meeting with a group of Department summer working aides employed under the Washington Action for Youth Program. At his right is Gary Rasmussen, Office of Personnel, chairman of the Department training program, and at his left is William Seabron, assistant to the Director of Personnel for Inter-Group Programs.

Our New Orleans Laboratory

BETTER products for consumers and new markets for southern farmers are the primary aims of the Department's New Orleans Utilization Laboratory and its five field stations. The field stations are located at Winter Haven, and Olustee, Fla., Raleigh, N.C., Weslaco, Tex., and Houma, La.

Under the direction of Dr. C. H. Fisher, who heads ARS southern utilization research and development division, cotton and other southern farm crops are studied. This research is designed to develop new and improved processes and products and strengthen markets for southern agricultural products.

Cotton is this area's most important farm-grown raw material and as a result of this research we have wash-wear cotton fabrics for summer suits and dresses. Cotton fabrics can also be made resistant to flame, rot, mildew, heat and scorch, to repel both oil and water, and to stretch as though they contain rubber. Each of these new properties, achieved through chemical treatments, helps strengthen cotton's position in the highly competitive textile market.

Equally remarkable progress has been made in developing improved machinery, methods, and techniques for mechanically processing cotton from raw fiber yarn into fabric.

Although half the southern division's program is on cotton, research is also conducted on pine gum, a rich source of useful new chemicals. Research is also being done on oilseeds, primarily cottonseed, and on southern-grown fruits and vegetables.

This work has been profitable. For example, research has resulted in frozen orange concentrate, on the market since the late 1940's, and "instant" sweetpotato flakes, a new product just getting into commercial production. Other developments include a new confectionary fat, new chemicals for industry, and new vegetable oil processes.

These developments are worth $200 million a year to farmers, and contribute more each year to the cotton industry alone than has been spent at the southern division since it started.

General acceptance of new crop varieties by U.S. farmers during the last 25 years is typical of agriculture's continuing revolution. During 1962 alone, 83 new crop varieties were released by ARS in cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations.

Located near Lake Pontchartrain in New Orleans, this laboratory is headquarters of the ARS southern utilization research and development division which has developed many of the new properties of cotton fabrics such as fire resistance, wash and wear, and the "stretch" features so important for bandages and clothing. The research of this laboratory is benefiting both the consumer and farmer. New and more useful products are going to consumers and new markets are being made and old markets strengthened for the products of southern farms.

Approximately 200 Department employees attended a recent meeting of the Philadelphia USDA Club—PHILUSDA. The speakers were C. O. Henderson (left), assistant director for Program Development, Office of Personnel; and William Fitch, executive director of the American Association of Retired Persons. According to the records, this was the largest meeting of the Philadelphia Club ever held.

U.S. savings bonds

No matter what their denomination, all U.S. savings bonds have these things in common:

They are among the safest and most widely held investments in the world—owned by tens of millions of American families.

They are replaceable in case of loss by fire, theft, or carelessness.

They return $4 for every $3 invested, at maturity.

They may be cashed at any time without red tape—and you can defer the tax on the interest until the bond is cashed.

They help provide for the future security of both you and your country.

Awards at Wyndmoor

Five USDA chemical engineers and chemists at the Department's Wyndmoor Utilization Laboratory recently received *Certificates of Merit* and cash awards of $300 each for outstanding performance, and seven other employees received cash awards for suggestions.

Winners of the performance awards were: James Cording, Jr., Roderick K. Eskew, Martin L. Fein, Dr. Edward M. Filachione, and John F. Sullivan.

Cording, Eskew, and Sullivan were especially honored for their contribution to the development of potato flakes, built in "maid service," for instant mashed potatoes.

Filachione and Fein received their award in connection with the discovery of a new tanning process for making shoe and garment leather.

The seven who received suggestion awards were: M. Clifton Audsley, Dr. Claude H. Hills, Raymond G. Bistline, Jr., Nancy I. Draham, Nora Marcus, Sandra H. Timerman, and Raymond L. Raskin.

Awards were presented by Dr. P. A. Wells, director of the ARS EURDD.

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USDA

Employee News Bulletin

FOR AUGUST 14, 1963

Distinguished service

EXCELLENCE of public service in agricultural economics and administration were recognized in the selection of Nathan M. Koffsky, Administrator of Economic Research Service, for the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* this year. He was one of 6 career employees in the Department to receive this award—the highest made to USDA employees. His citation reads:

"For wise and vigorous leadership in planning, directing, and coordinating economic and statistical research designed to improve the real incomes and levels of living of farm families."

Mr. Koffsky is recognized internationally for his creative efforts in national income measurement, economic forecasting, and long-range economic projections.

He is a native of Albany, N.Y., and a graduate of Cornell University at Ithaca. He began his career in the Department with a temporary appointment in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to help in a midwestern farm management survey, in the spring of 1934.

Since that first job, Mr. Koffsky has advanced steadily to his present position as ERS Administrator. He has served continuously in the Department, except for September 1942 to March 1946 when he was in the U.S. Army.

Upon his return to BAE after the war, he served in the division of statistical and historical research, advancing to head of the division. Later, he was chief of the farm income branch of Agricultural Marketing Service. He was with AMS when called by Secretary Orville L. Freeman to head the newly established Economic Research Service early in 1961.

The National Conference on Rural Youth is scheduled to be held at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Sept. 22-25.

Nathan M. Koffsky, ERS

On the wilderness trail

"Backpacking in the National Forest Wilderness—A Family Adventure," a new Forest Service booklet, tells how a California family of 6 hiked with full packs through the Bob Marshall Wilderness of Montana. The booklet is designed to give practical packing, hiking, and camping information to help any family explore the natural beauty of the 14½ million acres of National Forest wilderness land.

The booklet treats such practical subjects as correct hiking shoes, varieties of sleeping bags, tents, and packs. It goes into the selection of food and what to carry to provide for essential needs on the trip. Also the handbook lists the National Forest wilderness-type areas and their headquarters locations where more information can be obtained.

It is available from the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

As I see it

TIME and tide wait for no man. Every morning we wake up to a world changing at such a rapid pace it is almost cataclysmic. To indulge in hesitation—to look back over the shoulder—invites trampling by the forward rush.

A few years ago, one of the moon's main roles was to provide a backdrop for aiding and abetting youth's romantic dreams. Today it is the target of cosmonauts seeking to learn its secrets for the scientific push. Tomorrow our children may be walking hand in hand—not under—but on its surface in casual exploration.

Today we take for granted our air-conditioned offices and homes. We relax in ease, listening to our favorite music via stereophonic, or lose ourselves viewing our favorite TV program. We may enjoy, in flights of fancy, going across the dry plains in "Wagon Train." But when we travel for real, our choice is the jet.

A hundred years ago, Abraham Lincoln signed an Act of Congress establishing the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In those days, one farm worker produced enough food and fiber for 5 persons. Today he feeds 28.

All of these things are the result of change—scientific and technological. They represent the material things of life—the things that add to our comfort. And they are only harbingers of things to come.

Someone said long ago, "Everything changes but change." Today we are in the throes of many social changes. We are having to take a second look at our long-established ways of thinking, at our attitudes toward others, and our behavior patterns on and off the job. We are having to sift these through to discover our prejudices and biases and whether we are really responsive to the new demands of change.

The USDA employee has a challenge to "get up and about" the job of making *his* role in our government fully responsive and effective. His capacity for quickly anticipating potential problems in his area of responsibility, and "beating them to the punch," has to be constantly sharpened and deepened.

Let all of us be aware that this is needed and expected of us to assure this country's continued growth. Our increasing role of leadership and example throughout the world *demands* it in my opinion.

JOSEPH M. ROBERTSON,
Administrative Assistant Secretary.

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New ACE officers

DR. BRYANT E. Kearl, head of the Department of Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin, is new president of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors. His term began when as president-elect he took the gavel from Edd Lemmons, head of Agricultural Information Services, Oklahoma State University, at the 47th Annual Meeting of AAACE at Stillwater, Okla., in July.

Extension Editor, David E. Ryker, Little Rock, Ark., was chosen as the new president-elect, to succeed Dr. Kearl when the Association holds its next Annual Meeting at Las Cruces, N. Mex., July 12–14, 1964. K. Robert Kern, Extension Editor, Iowa State University, Ames, was elected vice president.

The 3 new directors are: Southern Region—J. P. Carmichael, chairman, Division of Agricultural Information, University of Georgia; North Central Region—Richard L. Lee, Agricultural Editor, University of Missouri; Region 6, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Walter W. John, deputy director, marketing information division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

This year the Reuben Brigham Award went to Wallace Kadderly of Portland, Oreg., veteran Department radio chief and long-time information director in foreign lands, for outstanding contributions to agriculture by a non-member of AAACE.

Leon Thompson, Iowa State University, won the National Plant Food Institute $500 Award as the agricultural editor showing the greatest professional improvement during the year. Fred Cook, also of Iowa State, received the Farm Film Foundation $500 Award. The quality of the film produced and the development of the individual were considered in making this award.

Pioneer Awards were presented to James Estes, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; Blanche Bushong, University of Kentucky, Lexington; Dennis Avery, AMS, Washington, D.C.; and Richard Powers, University of Wisconsin, Madison. These awards are given to the most promising young editors in each of the ACE regions. Eligible candidates must be under 35.

Dwight Fairbanks, Oregon State University, Corvallis, received a $25 bond for the best exhibit, and Leighton Watson of West Virginia and B. H. Mewis of Washington, D.C., each received 25-year awards.

Don't Be a Litterbug

Taking tests at a Washington, D.C., session of the Experimental Test Battery Workshop are (left to right), Evelyn Hansen, FHA; Lorraine Nielsen, FES; Carl Barnes, Director of Personnel; Katherine Hobson, FHA; Robert Snow, REA; Lillian Stephen, FAS; and Arthur Prieve, FAS. Dr. Francis L. Harmon and Loretta Gelenian (standing) of the Personnel Research Staff conduct the session.

USDA salutes Negro farmer

A special exhibit combining a stage presentation by 4–H Club members, and photos depicting the life and work of the Negro farmer today, will be the Department's contribution to the "Century of Negro Progress" exposition, to be held in Chicago from Aug. 16 through Sept. 2. The exposition marks the 100th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Its purpose is to show the progress of American Negroes since 1863, and their accomplishments in agriculture, science, industry, the arts, and medicine. The exposition will be held in McCormick Place.

The Department exhibit will be a stage open on 3 sides. Chicago 4–H'ers will give presentations on food, crafts, and clothing. Between shows, Department representatives will be on hand to meet people and answer questions. Large photos will circle the top of the stage area. At the rear of the exhibit, panel displays will highlight how the Negro farmer and his family live today, help he has received from USDA and other sources, the importance of what he produces, and how it is the city consumer who ultimately benefits.

Among other Federal Departments scheduled to take part are State, Defense, Commerce, and Post Office. Exposition officials anticipate a total audience of close to a million.

Vernon O. Hamre has been promoted from supervisor of the Helena National Forest in Montana to assistant director of the division of watershed management in Washington, D.C. He has been succeeded by Robert S. Morgan, employee development and safety officer in the division of personnel management, Intermountain Region Headquarters, Ogden, Utah.

The Best Test?

HOW can personnel people pick the most valid test to find the job applicant most likely to succeed? To find out, a research program of "testing the tests" is being conducted throughout the Department.

It started with a series of workshops during the 1st 2 weeks of July, where the USDA Experimental Test Battery was introduced to 100 administrative and personnel officers responsible for this testing. The 1-day workshops, conducted by the USDA Personnel Research Staff in Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; and Berkeley, Calif., provided an opportunity for participants from most Department agencies to become familiar with tests by actually taking them, and to learn how to give the tests and teach others how to do so.

Beginning this month, 8 tests of ability, interest, and attitude are being given to several thousand men and women in the junior professional and technical ranks, soon after they report for work. Performance on the tests will be compared with their later success on the job.

Simultaneously, a related research project is developing improved methods for measuring job performance.

Close liaison is being maintained with Civil Service Commission's Test Development and Occupational Research Center. All Department agencies are participating in the test research program. This is part of the Department's effort to achieve a more effective manpower program, to create the best possible opportunities for career development of employees and to provide the best possible service to the American public.

E Bonds for Security

Here at the Western Regional Research Laboratory at Albany, Calif., ARS scientists are searching for new and better uses for the agricultural products common to the Westen States. Assigned to this laboratory are research projects on western fruits, nuts, vegetables, rice, poultry products, forage crops, wheat, barley, wool, mohair, sugarbeets, dry beans and peas, castor seed and new crops.

SCSA annual meeting

MEMBERS and guests of the Soil Conservation Society of America who attend the Society's 18th annual meeting at Logan, Utah, Aug. 25–28, will have an opportunity to visit the land settled by Brigham Young and the Mormons. Logan, home of Utah State University, is located in Cache Valley which was named for the fur caches of the early trappers. It has an elevation of 4,507 feet, and the Wasatch Mountains rise 5,000 feet above the city. This will be the first time the Society has held its annual meeting in the Inter-mountain area of the country and the second time it has met in the far west.

The theme of the Society's program is "Land, Water, and People" which is the title of the keynote address by George M. Browning, SCSA president.

Other speakers and their subjects include: George D. Clyde, Governor of Utah—"The Human Element in Planning and Coordinating Land and Water Developments"; Donald A. Williams, SCS Administrator—"The Human Aspects of Rural Community Development, Their Relation to the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources"; Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, Deputy Administrator for Soil Survey, SCS—"Planning Soil Use for Both Individual and Public Goals"; Frank Trelease, Professor, College of Law, University of Wyoming, Laramie—"Water Rights Problems in Conserving and Developing Natural Resources in the West"; and Joseph F. Arnold, Director, Watershed Management Division, State Land Department, State of Arizona, Phoenix—"Genesis, Objectives and Citizen Participation in the Arizona Watershed Program."

Dr. F. R. Senti, director of the Peoria, Ill., northern utilization research and development division, ARS, has been honored for distinguished professional achievement by Kansas State University, from which he graduated in 1935. Dr. Senti, recognized as one of the Nation's leading cereal chemists, was selected for this honor by the Centennial Awards Committee of the School of Arts and Sciences. This year is Kansas State's 100th Anniversary as a land-grant institution.

Reports based on farmers' intentions in the 48 States indicate that 6.2 million sows will farrow from June 1, through Nov. 30, 1963. This is 1 percent more than the number that farrowed in the same period of 1962 and 7 percent above the 1957-61 average.

Dr. A. E. Wasserman of the eastern utilization research and development division, ARS, Wyndmoor, Pa., has been elected vice president of the Society for Industrial Microbiology for 1963–64.

Our Albany Laboratory

THE QUEST for new uses of agricultural products is a constant challenge to scientists at the Department's Utilization Laboratory at Albany, Calif. Under Dr. M. J. Copely, director of the western utilization research and development division, ARS, a variety of research projects are being carried on to produce better products for consumers and new markets for farmers and ranchers.

The laboratory is extending the usefulness of its wool fabric treatment recently adopted by industry for control of shrink during machine washing. Alfalfa is being analyzed and separated into special-value feed products. Derivatives of castor oil and other chemically unique oils are being evaluated for industrial uses.

Causes of baking strength and weakness in wheat flours are being probed. Improvements in rice for export and domestic use are being sought. Chemical studies follow the juices of the sugar beet through the factory, to improve sugar making operations.

Fruit and vegetable juices are going through a "foam-mat" dehydrating process to make "instant" powders. Aroma-flavors of fruits and vegetables are being analyzed in gas chromatographs; the aim is more flavor for consumers.

Instant egg powders are being made by several processes and the results of each evaluated. Tenderization of chicken muscle is being studied in a search for faster poultry processing methods.

At the laboratory, pharmacologists conduct toxicity studies for ARS and a pioneering research project on plant enzymes.

A division of the laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., studies subtropical fruit processing problems. A group in the State of Washington investigates fruit and vegetable processing at Prosser and Puyallup, cooperating with the State Agricultural Experiment Station. In Hawaii, a laboratory works with the State Station on new processing methods for fruits.

These are examples. Other research on these crops is underway.

Recent achievements include the new process for machine washability of wool fabrics; stabilization of vitamins and pigments in dehydrated alfalfa, resulting in increased exports; increased use of the ancient but modernized wheat food—bulgur; data to guide the frozen food industries in protection of quality; a high protein feed meal made from feathers.

Regional Inspector Generals

EXPERIENCED career employees with a broad understanding of USDA operations have been chosen to direct the services of the 7 new regional offices of the Department's Office of Inspector General.

The new offices were established to further consolidate the Department's internal audit, investigation, and inspection services as a means of providing an independent and objective review of the Department's activities. Last December, internal audit and investigation units of 10 USDA agencies were transferred to the Office of the Department's Inspector General, Lester P. Condon.

Here are the appointees, their headquarters, and the areas served:

J. William Howell, Region 2, headquarters in Washington, D.C., serving the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Mr. Howell was formerly deputy director of AMS' internal audit division.

Charles R. Alley, Jr., Region 3, headquarters in Atlanta, serving Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Puerto Rico. Mr. Alley was formerly chief of ASCS' investigations office in Atlanta.

Raymond F. Pauley, Region 4, headquarters in Chicago, serving Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Mr. Pauley was formerly chief of ASCS' regional internal audit office in Chicago.

O. B. Briggs, Region 5, headquarters in Temple, Texas, serving Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Mr. Briggs was formerly director of the internal audit division for FCIC.

Daniel P. Dowling, Region 6, headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., serving Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Mr. Dowling was formerly chief of AMS' internal audit division field office in Chicago.

John P. Mirch, Region 7, headquarters in San Francisco, serving Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Mr. Mirch was formerly chief of AMS' area internal audit staff in San Francisco.

Louis J. Roth, a member of Mr. Condon's immediate staff, is acting Regional Inspector General for Region 1, with headquarters in New York City. This region serves Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

At the New Orleans ASCS Commodity Office where automatic data processing is making Department history, the first "high quality within grade increases in salary" in the Department were presented to 4 women. The high quality within grade increase award was authorized by the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962. The awards at New Orleans were for high quality job performance of a continuing nature for work in key punching and optical scanner typing—operations in connection with automatic data processing. Awards were presented by A. P. McLachlan (extreme left), Director, and George J. Lera (extreme right), Deputy Director, Management, at the New Orleans Office, to: (left to right), Miss Judith Souchon, Mrs. Lena LeBlanc, Mrs. Alma Rizzo, and Mrs. Anna Ragan.

Emergency food agreements

The signing of an emergency food management agreement for the Nation's capital recently completed a nationwide series of agreements covering the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

"It is an important milestone in our defense readiness planning and a key step toward national survival in the event of nuclear attack," said Secretary Orville L. Freeman.

"Landmarks" revised

A new edition of *Some Landmarks Of The History Of The Department of Agriculture* is now available. It has been revised and brought up-to-date to June 1963. Prepared originally by T. Swann Harding, formerly editor of USDA, this 63-page condensed history touches briefly on events leading up to the creation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and then highlights events and people involved in the growth and development of the Department to the present.

Copies may be obtained by writing or calling the Editor of *USDA* Employee News Bulletin, Office of Information, Washington, D.C., 20250. Call extension 2058.

Forestry Commission Elects FS Chief

Edward P. Cliff, Forest Service Chief, has been elected to a 2-year term as Chairman of the North American Forestry Commission. The Commission, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held its 2d biennial session in Ottawa, Canada, in July. The first session was held in Mexico City, Mexico, in 1961.

Some 50 leading foresters and scientists from Mexico, Canada, and the United States attended each of these 2 sessions. The 3d session is to be held in Washington, D.C., in 1965.

Graduate School

Registration for evening courses in the fall semester of the USDA Graduate School will begin Sept. 7 and continue through Sept. 14 in the Patio of the Administration Building. Classes will begin the week of Monday, Sept. 16 and end the week of Monday, Jan. 13, 1964.

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USDA

Employee News Bulletin

FOR AUGUST 28, 1963

Realinement

FOUR MAJOR USDA agencies were affected by the recent realinement following nomination by President Kennedy of George L. Mehren to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

In the realinement, the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Commodity Exchange Authority report to the new Assistant Secretary. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation are now under the direct supervision of the Under Secretary, Charles S. Murphy.

Previously these four agencies had been under Assistant Secretary John P. Duncan, Jr., who has resigned to take a position in private industry.

The goal of the realinement is to improve the Department's services not only to agriculture, but also to the general public through upgrading of broad consumer-oriented services that daily affect the lives of all people in the U.S.

"The key importance of the commodity, price support and adjustment programs in the Department's broad array of services in the farm price and income stabilization field is stressed in the direct assignment of the ASCS to the Under Secretary," Secretary Freeman said in commenting on the realinement. "Commodity supply management, price supports, agricultural conservation, and land-use programs are basic and essential to the family farm system at a time when production efficiency in significant areas is outrunning our ability to use such production.

The Secretary said that these programs are not only of great importance to family farmers and consumers, but also have major impact upon commercial interests. The primary objective in having ASCS report directly to the Under Secretary is to facilitate policy considerations and decisions necessary for the most effective administration within the framework of Department organization.

Foster E. Mohrhardt, NAL

Pilot experiment successful

Techniques used to eradicate the screwworm in the Southeastern States have been successful in the annihilation of the melon fly in a pilot experiment on the Pacific island of Rota, a 33-square mile island in the Mariana group. In this experiment, male melon flies made sterile by exposure to gamma rays were released in massive numbers over the island. When sterile males mated with native flies, the resulting eggs did not hatch.

The experiment has been so successful that ARS scientists on Rota have not detected any melon fly larva in watermelons, cantaloups, pumpkins, cucumbers, or tomatoes since last December.

This successful experiment on Rota indicates that this technique may be equally effective in the eradication of other plant pests.

Distinguished service

DEVOTION to duty and a desire to serve his fellowman are among the major qualifications recognized in the selection of Foster E. Mohrhardt, Director of the National Agricultural Library, for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's highest honor, the *Distinguished Service Award*. The award which was presented to only six Department employees this year cited Mr. Mohrhardt:

> For unusual vision, competence, and accomplishment in evolving and promoting a dynamic agricultural library program for the Department and the Nation, and for exceptional international professional leadership.

Today, the National Agricultural Library's collection of 1.2 million volumes on agriculture and related sciences is the world's largest. With the exception of the U.S. Library of Congress it is also the largest U.S. Government library.

Since September 7, 1954, Mr. Mohrhardt has been Director of the Library. Last year, in commemoration of the Department's Centennial and to recognize its growing importance as a source of information for scientists, scholars, administrators, and many others, Secretary Orville L. Freeman renamed the USDA Library the National Agricultural Library.

Mr. Mohrhardt began his career when he took a student-assistant library job, and was put in charge of USDA publications.

He was born in Lansing, Mich., where he attended Michigan State University and graduated with an A.B. degree. He next attended the University of Munich in Germany. Returning to the United States, he went on to earn an M.A. degree at Michigan State and do Ph. D. study at Columbia University in New York.

His professional career includes such assignments as visiting professor at the Library School, Columbia University; consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission; librarian at Washington and Lee University; and Chief, Library Division, Veterans Administration, the position he held when called to serve in the Department.

Internationally known for his advanced ideas on how to make library materials more accessible, he frequently presents papers at library conferences in many parts of the world.

Donald J. Homer of Tremonton has succeeded John H. Francis as a member of the Utah ASC State Committee.

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Top 10 USDA publications

DURING the fiscal year 1963, the Department's list of available publications totaled 3,486—2,704 for free distribution and 782 for sale. Of these the following 10 most popular—all of consumer interest—are listed by title and number requested:

1. Family Fare—Home & Garden Bulletin No. 1 — 815,010
2. Removing Stains from Fabrics—Home & Garden Bulletin No. 62 — 348,258
3. Food for Fitness—Leaflet No. 424 — 337,250
4. Food and Your Weight—Home & Garden Bulletin No. 74 — 283,564
5. U.S. Grades of Beef—Marketing Bulletin No. 15 — 191,440
6. Home Care of Purchased Frozen Foods—Home & Garden Bulletin No. 69 — 187,805
7. Selecting and Growing House Plants—Home & Garden Bulletin No. 82 — 178,940
8. Food for the Young Couple—Home & Garden Bulletin No. 85 — 167,125
9. Home Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables—Home and Garden Bulletin No. 10 — 160,727
10. Cheese Buying Guide for Consumers—Marketing Bulletin No. 17 — 155,617

Single copies of any of these and many other publications of the Department are available for free distribution. The *List of Available Publications* is being revised and brought up-to-date and will soon be ready for distribution upon request. Mail requests to the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

Dome Land Wild Area

Within the Sequoia National Forest in California, about 62,500 acres of rugged mountain land have been set aside as the Dome Land Wild Area. The Sequoia National Forest is in south central California, east of Bakersfield and Fresno, and the new wild area is in the Kern Plateau region of the Forest.

The area rises from 3,000 to 9,500 feet elevation. Within it may be found towering domes and spires of bare rock. Through it runs the steep, precipitous South Fork of the Kern River Canyon.

Elsewhere in the area, however, are dense forests of pine and fir.

Dr. John B. Holden
Director, USDA Graduate School

Adult education leader

Dr. John B. Holden, Director, USDA Graduate School, was named president-elect of the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A. in a recent nationwide mail vote taken by the organization among its 5,000 members. He will preside at the 1964 convention of the association in Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Holden has been Director of the Graduate School since 1958. During this period registration increased from 7,600 to 12,600. Since the school was founded in 1921, it has trained 155,000 Government employees, many in the Department of Agriculture.

A native of Decliff, Ohio, Dr. Holden received his bachelor's degree from Ohio University at Athens and his master's and Ph D. degrees from Ohio State University, Columbus.

He came to Washington, D.C., in 1956 as a specialist in adult education with the U.S. Office of Education. He is past president of the Ohio Teachers of Speech, the Ohio Adult Education Association, and the Adult Education Association of Michigan.

Fallout and Your Farm Food—PA 515, another publication in the series designed to provide farm families with information on what to do in the event of a nuclear attack, is now available from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . Federal milk marketing orders now operate in 83 milk markets in the United States? These marketing areas serve more than 98 million consumers. A Federal milk marketing order is a regulation issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to stabilize fluid milk prices—to make the buying and selling of fluid milk an orderly process on which dairy farmers, milk dealers, and consumers all depend.

. . . About 25 cents of the consumer's food dollar is spent in eating places outside the home? This includes school lunchrooms, hospitals, snackbars, cafeterias, and restaurants.

. . . From 1954 to 1962 the population of the country increased 14.5 percent, while Federal civilian employment increased only 4.3 percent.

. . . Secretary Freeman, while in Russia, received permission for a team of scientists from this country to collect wild plants in the Soviet Union? John L. Creech and Donald H. Scott of ARS have been assigned to spend 60 days in the Alma Ata region to hunt for plant seeds, especially fruits and ornamentals.

. . . The USDA Graduate School, founded in 1921, is self-supporting? It is governed by a General Administration Board appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. This Board consists of top Government officials from within and outside the Department of Agriculture. The school is administered by a Director appointed by the Board, and a small full-time staff. In addition to the resident evening courses, there is a correspondence program, an international program, public lectures, and special seminars.

. . . The complex marketing system for American farm products requires that, on and average, food be handled 20 times between farm and consumer? How this is done affects the quality and price of this food. The Agricultural Research Service and State Agricultural Experiment Stations help improve both efficiency and food quality.

. . . Americans today spend less than one-fifth of their take-home pay for food?

Royal Clements, publications supply clerk, AMS, shows small metal guard which he invented to keep the carbon ribbon from jumping out of place on a typewriter used to set camera copy for publications. For this invention, Mr. Clements received $75 under the Department's incentive awards program. By preventing the ribbon from jamming and ruining the camera copy, processing of publications, notices, instructions, and similar material was speeded up. This increased efficiency and reduced costs, a goal of the incentive awards program.

New economics editor

Miss Elizabeth Lane has succeeded Charles E. Rogers as editor of the ERS quarterly *Agricultural Economics Research*. Mr. Rogers has retired after serving as editor since April 1952.

Rex F. Daly will continue as co-editor with Miss Lane, who begins her new duties with the preparation of the September issue of the economics quarterly.

Miss Lane has been a senior editor of economic, statistical, and marketing reports in the Department since 1957. She was recommended for the post by instructors of editing courses in the USDA Graduate School, as a student with exceptional qualifications.

Before coming to the Department in 1957, Miss Lane had done technical editing in the Brookings Institute and the National Bureau of Standards. During World War II, she served in the Women's Auxiliary Corps—WAC's.

The new editor was born in Anaheim, Calif. She is a graduate of the George Washington University with a philosophy major and minors in economics and mathematics.

The surest place to find a helping hand is at the end of your arm.

The job ahead

In the days ahead you will hear much about increasing the productivity of the Federal work force. This is urgent national business, brought on by rising demands on our total resources.

You, the Federal employee, provide the mind and muscle for carrying out national and international policies, commitments, and programs. You have done exceedingly well, but the days ahead will be more demanding—and, I hope, richer in the personal satisfactions of high achievement.

Increased productivity can come from an increased sense of purpose. I urge you to seek a fuller understanding of your job in relationship to our total national endeavor. Our country counts on you to meet the special challenge with a special effort.

—President John F. Kennedy

In 1954, there were 146 Federal civilian employees for every 10,000 people in the Nation; in 1962, the ratio had dropped to 133 to 10,000.

Operations abundance

FOOD DISTRIBUTION programs of the Agricultural Marketing Service, developed from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 50 years of marketing service experience, are a series of interrelated activities designed for effective use of America's abundant food production to benefit citizens.

The *Plentiful Foods Program* aids in increasing the commercial markets for foods in peak or abundant supply. In this effort, the Department works with food trade and allied industries in securing voluntary support for the sales promotion efforts of producer groups. With the cooperation of food wholesalers and retailers, the food service industry, food editors and nutritionists, consumers are informed of foods in abundant supply.

Under the *National School Lunch Program*, State and Federal school lunch officials will cooperate to serve 16 million children a variety of foods in nutritious complete meals this year. When these foods are served successfully under the program, the demand for them from school lunch managers and parents is increased all over the country.

The *Special Milk Program* allots cash reimbursements to schools, summer camps, and nonprofit child care institutions, enabling them to serve more fresh milk to more children at reduced cost. This year, in some 92,000 schools and child care institutions, the program is aiding nutrition and significantly expanding milk markets for the dairy industry.

The *Direct Distribution Program* donates foods acquired by the Department in price-support and surplus-removal operations to needy persons and school children. The foods are delivered to States, and State and local agencies arrange for transportation, storage, and distribution to some 6.5 million needy persons in family units, about 1.4 million people in institutions, and to schools having facilities for food service.

The *Pilot Food Stamp Program* was started in 1961 as another part of the broad program for making more food available to more people.

Over 350,000 persons now are using money they normally spend for food to buy food stamp coupons issued by the Federal Government through local welfare agencies. Participants receive an average of one dollar's worth of coupons for each 63 cents they spend and the coupons may be exchanged for any domestic food at regular retail stores.

Land and People Conference

A BRIGHT new future for 81 counties in northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan is the goal of the Northern Great Lakes Regional Conference on Land and People to be held in Duluth, Minn., September 10–11. There is an abundance of land, water, and other resources in this region. The people are hard working and thrifty. Despite this, unemployment is twice the national average.

To meet this challenge, Secretary Orville L. Freeman has invited rural and urban leaders to join with him and other USDA, State, and local officials in opening the way for new jobs, and an increased level of economic activity through recreational development, agriculture, forestry, and improved transportation.

The Governors of the three States have been invited to discuss regional problems in each State, to review current and planned State programs, and to discuss how Federal, State, and local programs can be coordinated.

The Governors' panel will be followed by a task force panel, in which local residents of the region will be invited to discuss local problems common to the region; some of the causes; what is being done about them; examples, length of time problems have existed; and the effect of local, State, and Federal Government activities on these problems.

A third panel of local leaders of the Rural Areas Development Committees will be invited to define what is needed to help solve some of the problems discussed by the previous panels.

Four discussion groups will meet and report on the following: Multiple use management of resources, how to develop local initiative for action and coordination between related groups and locations, solving land ownership and governmental structure problems, and outdoor recreation and its place in the development of the region.

Secretary Freeman will be chairman of the conference and will deliver the keynote address. Assistant Secretary John A. Baker, in charge of Rural Development and Conservation, will be co-chairman.

The average U.S. consumer eats about 160 pounds of red meat a year. To protect our health, Federal meat inspectors provide continuous supervision in about 1,600 packing and processing plants, where more than 107 million animals are slaughtered each year.

Eighty percent of the 238,280 square feet of this new Federal Center Building in Hyattsville, Md., has been rented by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Already settled in the new building are all or parts of the following ARS divisions: Administrative services, animal disease eradication, animal inspection and quarantine, budget and finance, consumer and food economcs research, information, operations analysis and systems development staff, personnel, plant pest control, and plant quarantine. Pesticide regulation division will move in September. SCS divisions in the new building include: Engineering, soil classification and correlation, and soil survey investigations. The cartographic division will move to the new building about October 1. AMS eastern area admnistrative, marketing quality research, and transportation and facilities research divisions will move in within the next week.

Conservation in Algeria

Soil conservationist Charles M. Hood of the Missouri SCS State Office has been named program conservationist to help carry out an SCS directed rural development and conservation project in Algeria.

Mr. Hood will supervise a 2-year project which will employ a large number of Algerians on a "food and work" basis—the Algerians will receive a part of their pay in food. Major objectives of the project are to provide immediate employment, bring about better use and management of land and water, and improve agricultural production. The training of 30 Algerian technicians is an important part of the project.

U.S. equipment and technicians will be provided the help with conservation jobs such as terracing, tree planting, and irrigation. Technical responsibility for the project will be under SCS. Agency for International Development will have general authority.

The American Forestry Association will hold its 5th American Forest Congress in Washington, D.C., October 28–30. Meetings are open to all interested persons as well as the 35,000 members of AFA.

For your protection

The Department has established a Safety Advisory Committee to review proposed safety policies, standards and guides, and make such recommendations as it sees are necessary.

Membership of the committee is as follows: Fred J. Heinrich, FS, chairman; Richard B. Gosson, AMS, vice chairman; Edward J. Moriarty, REA, secretary; T. Joseph Biddle, ARS; Claude Prichard, FHA; Eugene Peterson, SCS; Joseph R. Gervasio, ASCS; and Walter R. Maher, OMS.

Plentiful foods

USDA's September list:

No food featured this month. Other plentifuls include turkeys, canned tuna, grapes, and late summer vegetables.

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR SEPTEMBER 11, 1963

Distinguished service

RESEARCH, which has resulted in expanded markets and improved quality of food and other farm products, has been an important part of the Department's marketing services over the past 50 years. Much of the progress in this field is due to the leadership of such men as Wilbur "Bill" T. Pentzer, director of the market quality research division, AMS, who this year received the Department's *Distinguished Service Award*. His citation reads:

> For outstanding direction and leadership of a national research program on measurement, maintenance, and improvement in quality of agricultural commodities during storage, transportation, and marketing.

Mr. Pentzer has been a research scientist in the Department for 37 years. His earliest research, perfection of the sulphur dioxide treatment of grapes to prevent mold during storage, is an example of the many improvements in marketing food that were to come: Longer marketing seasons, improved packaging, control of postharvest diseases and disorders of fruits and vegetables, among many others. Later, he pioneered improvements in the refrigeration and air shipment of agricultural products.

Under his direction, the Department is also developing instruments that measure the ripeness of fruit, moisture content of grain, and detect hidden internal defects in potatoes and other products.

Another pioneering field under his direction is the quest for nonchemical ways to control insects and diseases that attack food products after harvest.

Mr. Pentzer is a native of Lincoln, Nebr. After obtaining his master's degree at Iowa State University, he began his USDA career as a market news reporter in Chicago. He also served in research positions in Fresno, Calif., and Beltsville, Md.

Wilbur T. Pentzer, AMS

Great Plains Council

A. H. Schulz, director of North Dakota's Agricultural Extension Service, is the new chairman of the Great Plains Agricultural Council. He received the gavel from O. G. Bentley, dean of agriculture of South Dakota State College and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, at the recent meeting of the council at Lincoln, Nebr.

The council, made up of State Experiment Station and Extension Service directors in the 10 Great Plains States and representatives of 12 USDA agencies, named G. C. Holm, assistant director of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, as chairman-elect. He will become chairman when the council meets next year at Santa Fe, N. Mex., July 29–30.

B. A. Jordan, director of the Department's Federal Crop Insurance program in Texas and New Mexico, was elected vice chairman. John Muehlbeier, of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, will continue as executive secretary.

As I see it

I ASKED a couple of employees the other day—if they could have their "druthers"—what they would like a Director of Personnel to talk about, if he were going to give a talk. The immediate answer was, "About opportunity for advancement." This figures. It echoes the age-old cry for survival and self-preservation, plus getting on in the world.

In my experience, the words "personnel director" and "how to get a job or a better one" have become synonymous.

I'd say that opportunity for advancement in the Department is limitless—depending on the employee. Advancement isn't something handed out on a silver platter. It's something to think about, to plan for, and then to work hard for.

There is one cardinal rule to an individual's advancement. *You have to prove yourself!* It is a rule that some never recognize and that others overlook. It's been said, "all you need to know to know to get on in this world is the right people." This is a sop to the ego of the defeatist, and it isn't true.

How do you *prove* yourself? By your performance on your job! You have to prove you can do the tasks assigned to you outstandingly well. You have to prove you have the ability to assume more difficult and demanding tasks than your job calls for, when asked to do so by your supervisor.

The employee who considers himself "put upon", when given an assignment he considers a step above his grade, is stifling his own progress. By his failure to recognize this challenge and to prove himself in it, he may have bypassed an opportunity for advancement.

I've always thought a man must keep one step ahead of himself. What I mean by this is, to prepare himself for "something bigger" that might be off in the distance. If the job ahead—that you'd like to aim for—has certain basic requirements, try to make yourself proficient in them. Do this through courses, study, and reading; and most of all by learning to do the things that particular job would require.

The opportunity for advancement lies within yourself. It lies in your ability to prove yourself through your performance in preparing yourself to develop the abilities within you. *Self development* is the best training program for advancement, in my opinion.

This is my answer to questions "About opportunity for advancement."

—Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel

699-181 C43—63

Health Benefits Program

ALL USDA EMPLOYEES enrolled in Federal Employees Health Benefits plans will have an opportunity to change their enrollment during the open season from October 1 through October 15. Employees not enrolled will be able to enroll during this period.

Changes enrolled employees may make:

1. Change from one plan to another.
2. Change from one option to another in the same or a different plan.
3. Change from self-only to self-and-family, or the reverse.

In cooperation with the insurance carriers, the Civil Service Commission has rewritten all the brochures describing the health benefits plans, because most of them have changed benefits or rates or both. These new brochures are printed on yellow paper to distinguish them from the present green ones.

Before October 1, the Department will distribute to each eligible employee an open season instruction pamphlet and brochures of the two Government-wide plans and other plans as they apply. Members of employee organizations which sponsor health benefits plans will receive brochures of the organization's plan through the mail directly from the CSC.

Since most plans are being changed and some plans are changing premiums, it is important that you read this material when you receive it.

Employees who do not want to make any change in their enrollment need take no action; their present enrollment will continue, and any change in benefits or rates will automatically apply to them. Those who wish to change, or who originally elected not to enroll and now wish to do so, will need to complete a new Health Benefits registration form.

When the pamphlet and brochures are distributed, they will give you information on where you can obtain additional information.

USDA films

Comments by Farmers—16 mm, color, 26 min. Three American farmers talk about pertinent farm facts.

Exposed—16 mm, color, 15½ min. Case history of a "hidden brucellosis shedder" and how this cow was located in a herd.

Foreign Marketing Newsreel—16 mm, color, 13¼ min. A trip around the world for a colorful, lively look at American agricultural products on the move in Canada, Nigeria, and Brazil.

Editors of *The Farm Index* magazine who recently received *Certificates of Merit* and cash awards for turning out a "top notch" publication. From left to right: Nathan Koffsky, ERS Administrator; Ted Crane, chief editor; and staff editors—John Metelsky, Lilla McCutchen, Marilyn Harrison, and Story Moorefield; and branch chief Joel Wheeler, OMS information; Charles Kiefer, OMS Administrator; and Albert Greatorex, OMS Personnel.

Midsummer Christmas

Despite the hot and dry weather, Santa Claus came early this year to the staff of the *Farm Index* magazine. Although he had no reindeer, he had $1,100 in checks to pass out to editors Ted Crane, Story Moorefield, Marilyn Harrison, John Metelsky, Lilla McCutchen, and Secretary Frann Thompson.

The delighted and surprised staff also received individual certificates for "professional competence" from Nathan Koffsky, ERS Administrator during a recent meeting. At a later ceremony, Wayne Dexter, chief, division of information, OMS, played Santa Claus and presented the checks to the beaming writers.

Recognized for its excellence both in the Department and out, *The Farm Index* reports in easy-to-read language the results of the broad research program of ERS. The first issues came from the press in October 1962—less than a year ago.

Since then, the monthly magazine has maintained its high degree of professional competence under the guidance of Chief Editor Crane, who demands and receives "crisp, clear writing" from his staff.

Arthur R. Spillers, who for 17 years was director of the Forest Service division of cooperative forest management, is now Associate Deputy Chief for cooperative state and private forestry.

Malcolm E. Hardy has succeeded Norman P. Weeden as director of the Forest Service Smokey Bear program. Mr. Weeden has transferred to the Southwest Regional Office of FS in Albuquerque, N. Mex.

ARS official honored

Dr. Merton R. Clarkson, Associate Administrator of ARS, is the new president-elect of the American Veterinary Medical Association. He was unanimously elected at the Association's 100th Annual Meeting in New York and will be installed as president when AVMA meets in Chicago next year.

Dr. Clarkson is a national and international leader in the control and eradication of livestock diseases. He played a major role a few years ago in the successful cooperative program between the U.S. and Mexico in the fight against foot-and-mouth disease. For his outstanding service in that campaign and similar activities, he received the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* in 1956. In 1962, he was awarded the XII International Veterinary Congress Prize for his contributions to the international advancement of veterinary medicine.

The new president-elect of AVMA received his B.S. and D.V.M. degrees from Washington State University. He also holds an LL. B. degree from Georgetown University.

He began his career in the Department as a veterinarian in the meat inspection division at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., in 1930. In 1939, he was transferred to Washington, D.C., where he became assistant chief of the division in 1944; chief of the inspection and quarantine division of the former Bureau of Animal Industry in 1947; and special assistant to the Administrator of ARS in 1951. The next year he became Deputy Administrator of the division and in 1959 was promoted to his present position as Associate Administrator of ARS.

The Washington, D.C. Chapter of the American Society of Training Directors recently received the first place achievement award for 1963. The trophy was presented to Everett Eades of the Forest Service, 1st vice president of the Chapter, by Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel. ASTD, an international professional organization for training directors, has a membership of more than 3,500 with 68 chapters in the U.S., Canada, and overseas. Shown here are USDA members present at the awarding ceremony: Left to right, standing—Edmund N. Fulker, Graduate School; George Buchanan, Office of Personnel; Jack Caldwell, OMS; Pauline Moore, FAS; Diane Westcott, Office of Personnel; Albert T. Greatorex, OMS; Joseph B. Rogers, SCS. Seated—Sue Blankenship, ARS; Mr. Eades, Mr. Barnes, and Sally Valadez, Office of Personnel.

OPEDA field chapter organized

A new chapter of the Organization of Professional Employees of the Department of Agriculture (OPEDA), has been formed at Enterprise, Ala. Since this is the first new chapter formed in the field in 15 years, it is looked upon by OPEDA leaders as a significant breakthrough in providing greater strength and more participation for field members of the organization.

According to Gordon D. Fox, FS, OPEDA president, "This is one of our first steps in strengthening relationships with our field members and a greater field participation in OPEDA affairs."

The Enterprise Chapter is made up of USDA employees—mostly FHA and SCS—stationed in the nine-county area of southeast Alabama. William B. Faulk, SCS, Enterprise, was elected president of the chapter, and Fred Clark, FHA, Elba, vice president. The group plans to meet twice a year.

With this beginning at Enterprise, more chapters of OPEDA are on the planning board, Mr. Fox said. C. Kyle Randall, ERS, is chairman of a new Chapters Committee for OPEDA.

OPEDA, which represents its members in the Department in employee-management relationships and in Congress through its Executive Officer Dillard Lasseter, has over 7,000 members of which about 5,000 are field employees.

C. Kyle Randall (right), ERS, chairman of the OPEDA New Chapters Committee, presents Charter for new chapter of OPEDA at Enterprise, Ala., to William B. Faulk, SCS, chapter president.

New home for herbarium

In the new laboratory-administration building at the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., expanded quarters are being reserved for the Arboretum's world-famous herbarium. The herbarium will occupy two floors in a wing of the new building.

According to Dr. Frederick G. Meyer, recently named director of the herbarium program, the new facilities will provide enough additional space to triple the present collection, from 470,000 specimens to 1,700,000.

Dr. Meyer, a research botanist, has been working with new crops for ARS for the past 6 years.

National Cultural Center

DURING the campaign to raise funds for the National Cultural Center, USDA employees in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area contributed more than $9,000. In a letter congratulating campaign leaders, Under Secretary Charles S. Murphy, said that since this was a purely voluntary campaign the response from individual employees was "very good."

The National Cultural Center, to be built on the Potomac River opposite Roosevelt Island, will provide a modern focal point for cultural activities for the entire Nation.

The building will house a 1,200-seat theater, a 2,750-seat symphony hall and a 2,500-seat hall for opera, musical comedy and ballet. A gardenlike area, with retractable roof to ensure use in all weather, has been designed for band concerts, art exhibits, festivals, theater-in-the-round, balls and restaurants. The Center itself will rise 100 feet from a terraced plaza and will be 300 feet wide by 630 feet long.

In addition to the contributions of individual employees in the Department to the campaign to raise funds for the Center, eight Department employee organizations participated.

The USDA Welfare and Recreation Association contributed $500. Boris Robbins, AMS, is president of this organization. The USDA Travel Club, with Everett Felber of ASCS as president, added another $100.

Henry C. Starns, REA, USDA Coordinator for the National Cultural Center Campaign, initiated a "Coins in the Fountain" program for collecting additional funds. Employees and visitors to the Department were invited to drop coins in the fountain in the patio of the Administration Building. More than $50 in small coins resulted from this venture.

Other USDA employee organizations contributing included: Farmers Home Administration Employees' Recreation Association, American Legion Post 36, National Federation of Federal Employees, USDA Triangle Club. Eastern Star Club, and the Agriculture Research Archery Club.

The average laying hen in the U.S. produced 212 eggs last year—100 more than in 1925. Most of the improvement in the rate of lay, however, has occurred since 1934. During this period, production per layer advanced 94 eggs, or at the rate of 3 eggs per year.

New USDA agency

INTERNATIONAL Agricultural Development Service has been established as a new agency in the U.S. Department of Agriculture to coordinate our technical assistance and related foreign aid programs. This is in line with provisions of the Act for International Development of 1961.

The new agency coordinates the Department's work in foreign assistance and training programs, and develops and maintains effective relationships with international and U.S. organizations in planning and carrying out these programs.

The Service is under the general direction of Dr. Roland R. Renne, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs. Acting Administrator is Gerald E. Tichenor, who was serving as Deputy Administrator for AID Programs in FAS before his office was transferred to the new agency. The foreign training division of FAS was also transferred from FAS to IADS. Management support for the new agency continues with FAS.

A major purpose of the new agency, says Secretary Freeman, is to improve the Department's cooperation with the Agency for International Development, in line with congressional wishes that AID should make full use of USDA.

UK meat marketing consultant

Reed A. Phillips, ASCS economist, is in England on extended leave to help set up a meat marketing program for the United Kingdom. He has been assigned as senior economic consultant at the University of Newcastle on Tyne.

Mr. Phillips was selected for this assignment after a number of individuals had been interviewed by a representative of the university. As senior consultant economist of a research team, he will be expected to provide expert knowledge in regard to the problems of meat marketing in general, and special techniques for inquiring into consumer preferences as a basis for the formulation of methods for carcass grading of beef, lamb, and pork.

Since his career in the Department began in 1942, Mr. Phillips has been working with livestock and meat programs. This experience qualifies him for this special assignment in England. In turn, he will be able to learn about the problems and methods of meat marketing in the United Kingdom.

He expects to be away on this assignment for about a year, after which he plans to return to ASCS.

Acting Secretary of Agriculture Charles S. Murphy, on behalf of Secretary Orville L. Freeman, who was out of the country at the time, presented the first USDA Gold Seal Conservation Award to the Philadelphia Council Boy Scouts of America for the most outstanding resource conservation accomplishments of all BSA councils in the U.S. The presentation was made at a special ceremony on Treasure Island in the Delaware River near Philadelphia. The ceremony marked the 50th Anniversary of Scouting in the Philadelphia Council, and 50 years of continuous uses of the Island for camping. Shown from left to right are: Under Secretary Murphy, Explorer Scout Robert Kiraloff, Philadelphia; and Albert C. McCoy, president of the Philadelphia Council.

ASCS awards banquet

Certificates of Merit and incentive awards for suggestions were presented to 12 employees of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service at a special awards banquet at College Station, Tex. The awards were presented by Weber Pool of Sinton, member of the ASC State Committee.

For sustained outstanding performance exceeding the requirements of their respective positions, *Certificates of Merit* were awarded to: Richard L. Baggett, Mrs. Leo M. Cobb, Mrs. Ora M. Dougherty, Wilfred M. Hoot, Mrs. Edna E. Jackson, and Mrs. Jane R. McNiel.

Certificates of appreciation for suggestions which resulted in improvement or economy in operations went to: Mrs. Edna E. Jackson, Miss Mary S. McNeill, Miss Dorothy P. May, Mrs. Helen Putnam, Miss Ethelena Salvato, and James B. Traver.

Research director at NADL

Dr. William S. Monlux, new Assistant Director for Research at the Department's National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, is a native of that State. He was born in Algona and received his D.V.M. degree from Iowa State University in 1937.

Incentive award to ARS employee

Sustained superior service has earned for Mrs. Ada, Favors a laboratory helper of the meat inspection division of ARS, a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award of $200. The New York Laboratory, where Mrs. Favors works, covers the northeast region which includes New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and part of New York State.

Chemical tests in connection with meat inspection are being made on about 150 to 200 samples a day at this laboratory. This means nearly 4,000 samples a month. Because of the heavy work schedule, everyone in the laboratory is contributing to its accomplishments by diligent attention to duty. The award to Mrs. Favors recognized her extra diligence over a sustained period.

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USDA

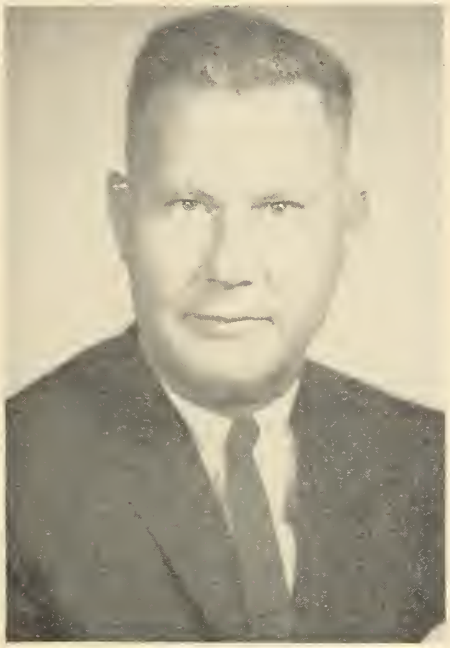
Employee News Bulletin

FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 1963

As I see it

AGRICULTURAL research is among the most important activities supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It's been going on since the day the Department was created in 1862. It has provided most of the information used in developing the technology applied by farmers; by industry which supplies farmers with fertilizers, other chemicals, seeds, formulated feeds, machinery and services; by public and private credit agencies serving agriculture; by Federal and State action programs such as Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Meat and Poultry Inspection; by Federal-State regulatory programs; by marketing industries which assemble, store, process, and distribute farm and forest products; by all of us who wear clothes, eat food, and live in houses. Research has enabled us to increase our capacity to produce, our ability to conserve land, water, and forests for future use; the availability, economy, variety, and convenience of use of products of the land.

Since research in agriculture has been phenomenally successful, it is often taken for granted. It is even blamed for surpluses. It is chided for not providing immediate answers to problems as they arise. For agriculture does face problems: of more efficient marketing; of use of our land, water, and forest resources for recreation, rural living, open space, as well as for farm and forest production; of new crops and new uses for farm and forest products; of lowering production costs to assure greater returns to farmers and greater economy to consumers; of controlling the many pests which beset our plants and animals, our harvested products, and our own well-being; and many more. These problems can and will be solved through research. Present needs require emphasis of research for developing principles which will enable us to solve problems more quickly, even to foresee problems before they arise and thus avert them.



Dr. George L. Mehren
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Research is done by people—10,000 professionals at State Agricultural Experiment Stations and 5,000 in Department laboratories and field stations. These 15,000 scientific workers—State, Federal, and cooperative—are assisted by twice that number of graduate students, technicians, helpers, and clerical and administrative people. Agricultural research requires individuals trained in all areas of science—increasingly in those related to solution of social and economic problems. And it requires people with skills in many nonscientific areas. Agricultural research presents challenging problems and opportunities for basic contributions to knowledge. It offers great reward in terms of satisfaction and achieving a life of service for human progress.

DR. T. C. BYERLY,
CSESS Administrator.

Assistant Secretary Mehren

EXPERIENCE in agricultural marketing—including research, university teaching, and government service in the United States and foreign countries for many years—qualify Dr. George L. Mehren for his new position as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for marketing and consumer services.

Dr. Mehren, who was sworn into office on September 3, is responsible for the Agricultural Marketing Service and Commodity Exchange Authority.

The new Assistant Secretary is a native of Sacramento, Calif., and he received his B.A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of California. At his alma mater, he was director of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, and chairman of the University's Department of Agricultural Economics from 1957–62. He also was consultant to the California Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

In the business world, Dr. Mehren has been a consultant with food retailing, wholesaling, processing and cooperative marketing companies, transportation companies, a land development company, and with law firms on food marketing problems. He was editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Marketing,* in Chicago, during 1957–58. During this period, he also served as a member of the board of directors of the American Marketing Association.

His services in the Federal Government include: Director of the Food and Restaurant Division of the Office of Price Administration, 1951–52; consultant with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on and off since 1949; consultant with Economic Stabilization Administration, Foreign Operations Administration and Mutual Security Agency; International Cooperation Administration, and Agency for International Development. Since 1958, he has been consultant with the Office of Defense Mobilization, Office of Civil Defense Mobilization, and Office of Emergency Planning.

Foreign assignments include consultant or adviser in the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Italy, Korea, and FAO.

He served in the U. S. Navy during World War II.

Plentiful foods

USDA's October list:

Featured—Grapes, rice, and cheese.

Other plentifuls—Apples, cranberries, potatoes, and broiler-fryers.

705-173 C43-63

Distinguished service

LONG-TIME champion of the small private woodland owner, W. S. Swingler, Deputy Chief of the Forest Service, was given the Department's *Distinguished Service Award* in May. His citation reads:

> For selfless devotion and uncompromisingly principled leadership in developing multiple-use forestry capabilities of States, private woodland owners, and forest industries with special emphasis on rural areas development.

As a member of Secretary Freeman's Rural Areas Development Board, Mr. Swingler has always looked for ways in which private forestry could help both the landowner and the community. Over the years he has won a reputation for being a relentless worker for the welfare of some 4½ million owners of small woodlands.

During the 10 years he has been in charge of State and private forestry, tree planting on nonfederal lands increased from 470,000 acres annually to more than 2 million; requests from woodland owners asking help from farm foresters has tripled; and fire losses on State and private lands have been reduced from 14 million acres a year to less than 4 million.

Under his leadership last year, insect outbreaks were suppressed on 80 National Forests and on private lands in 15 States. Flood prevention and river-basin improvements have also been successful under his guidance.

Mr. Swingler began his forestry career with the State of Pennsylvania, later serving with SCS and joining the Forest Service in 1936.

During World War II, he was project chief of the Northeastern Region of the Timber Production War Project. Later, he served as a civilian forestry advisor on General MacArthur's staff in Japan.

In 1946, Mr. Swingler became assistant regional forester of the California Region and 3 years later, regional forester of the Eastern Region. He was promoted to his present position in 1952.

A native of Columbia, Pa., he holds a B.S. degree from Pennsylvania State University.

Assistant SCS Administrator

Richard M. Dailey, who has served as State Conservationist for North Carolina since 1959, has been promoted to Assistant Deputy Administrator of SCS for watersheds. He succeeds Carl B. Brown who died last May 5. Mr. Dailey is a native of Buxton, N.C.

W. S. Swingler, FS

"Best article" award

Harold F. Breimyer, staff economist for the Office of the Administrator, AMS, has received an award for the best article published in the American Farm Economic Association's *Journal of Farm Economics* in 1962. The article, "The Three Economies of Agriculture," appeared in the August issue of the Journal. The award was presented at the annual AFEA meeting, Aug. 25–28, in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Breimyer is on a year's leave of absence from the Department while serving as visiting research professor in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Illinois.

He has been a member of the AFEA since 1951, and he received an award for the best article in the Association's Journal in 1954 and again in 1957. He also received the Department's *Superior Service Award* in 1954 and a *Certificate of Merit* for outstanding service from AMS in June of this year.

Thomas F. McGinty, formerly Assistant Director of Information in ARS, has transferred to Department of State to head the Food and Agriculture Technical Information Service of OECD—Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

James T. Hickman of Panama, LeFlore County, has been appointed as a member of the Oklahoma ASC State Committee.

Fire Prevention Week

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy has proclaimed Oct. 6–12 as National Fire Prevention Week, and asked that every citizen support the important job of fighting fire. He requested that we dedicate ourselves to a year-round campaign against this enemy that destroys homes, businesses, and human lives.

Farm groups and other organizations are requested to make a maximum effort in support of Fire Prevention Week.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman, in support of the President's Proclamation, urges that all services of the Department take part. He pointed out that the Department of Agriculture and the National Fire Protection Association cooperate in publishing fire safety recommendations for farms.

"I request that every service of the Department encourage field personnel to assist State Agricultural Extension Services in promoting fire safety on farms and in rural areas," the Secretary said.

He pointed out that if all agricultural agencies work together to carry out fire prevention programs, we can help stem the terrible destruction of American lives and resources.

Department employees can participate by supporting community activities aimed at fire prevention and in checking their own homes for possible fire hazards.

Destructive fires don't have to happen. Ninety-five percent of all fires are due to carelessness or neglect.

Faulty or misused heating and cooking equipment start more fires in homes than any other single cause. Other major causes are defective chimneys, chimney sparks, defective electrical equipment, overloaded wiring, matches and careless smoking.

In 1962, 11,800 Americans lost their lives to fire—100 more than in 1961. Of these, 6,400 died in home fires—more than one-third were children 15 and under.

Make a fire emergency plan—and follow it.

Conservation citation

Hugh Johnson, an economist in the resource development economics division of ERS, recently received a special citation for his service in soil and water conservation activities. The citation was presented at the 18th Annual Meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America at Logan, Utah.

During the past 2 years, Mr. Johnson has served as chairman of the Land Utilization Committee for SCSA.

This wood and limestone building is the home of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. It was finished in 1932 under a depression-born public works program. From the research of this Laboratory, new products and techniques are being discovered and developed, which affect the lives of every one of us.

GS lectures published

Challenges of The Sixties is the title of a new book published by the USDA Graduate School which presents the six lectures of the 2d *Critical Issues and Decisions* series. The lectures were given at the Jefferson Auditorium in Washington, D.C., during February and March 1963. Nearly 3,000 Government officials and others attended.

The 1st lecture, "Economic Growth and Our Responsibility Abroad," was delivered by Dr. Stephen K. Bailey, Dean, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University.

Other lectures were:

"Work, Technology, and Leisure In the American Society" by Donald N. Michael, Director, Pease Research Institute.

"The Closed and the Open Society" by Harold Taylor, Educator.

"Can Democracy Produce Excellence?" by Henry Steele Commager, Professor, Department of American Studies, Amherst College.

"Official Secrecy and Information Policy" by Peter H. Odegard, Department of Political Science, University of California.

"The Poetry of Discovery" by William Birenbaum, Dean. The New York School for Social Research, New York City.

"Some Basic Reflections on Communication" by Wendell Johnson, Professor, Speech Pathology and Psychology, State University of Iowa.

This book of lectures is on sale by the USDA Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

ALA election

Miss Shachtman

Miss Bella E. Shachtman, Assistant Director for Technical Services in the National Agricultural Library, has been elected to the governing body of the American Library Association for the 1964–67 term.

Founded in 1876, the ALA is the oldest and largest national library association in existence, with a membership of more than 25,000 individual and institutional members. Its aim is to extend and improve library services and librarianship throughout the world.

Miss Shachtman's interest and participation in professional library activities, particularly cataloging, have contributed to the advancement of library science. Her talents, as demonstrated when she was chairman and consultant to the ALA Board on Cataloging and Policy and Research, are called on by library associations and schools in the search for new and more efficient methods of handling publications in order to make them available for use promptly.

As a result of REA loans in fiscal 1963, more than 260,000 rural consumers and subscribers will receive electric or telephone service.

Forest Products Laboratory

BRIGHT PACKAGES now smile from drugstore shelves. Backyard fence posts—especially treated—last for decades. Industry has been shown how to make high-grade paper, chemicals, explosives, and even rocket fuels—all from the common treetrunk.

These things, as well as many more discoveries and economic surprises, all spring from research projects of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

The idea for the Laboratory was born at the turn of the century, when no one knew what forests could produce; no one searched for better ways to cut and process the virgin trees. Loggers wanted only more lumber for the spinning saws.

But the growing demand for wood and the dwindling supply of forests clashed with the wasteful methods of the primitive lumber industry. The need for research became apparent.

In 1909, the University of Wisconsin donated land and a building for the new Laboratory. Since then, scientists and technicians at the Laboratory have been turning out ideas and techniques for more efficient use of our forests. New blades were designed to buzz out less sawdust when cutting through a log. Beams of light and powerful jet-streams of water slice through wood in today's experiments.

Good timber management and improvement-cuttings are profitable today, because the Laboratory found uses for small and cull trees. Valuable chemicals are being sapped from formerly tossed-away tree bark. Research at the Laboratory and its cooperating agencies have unveiled the possibilities of using once-worthless species for paper and pulp. Some sagging rural economies now boom with the profits of new forest industries.

The Laboratory has found new ways to treat and preserve wood. The threats of fire, insects, and warping have all been reduced, making wood a better competitor in the commercial battle with plastic and metal.

After winning approval of the testing machines, new methods for wood construction have moved into industry. Laminated wood—wood glued together in strips—now form huge, ripple-grained timbers in modern churches and auditoriums. Sandwich paneling—an unbelievably light yet sturdy construction of wood and treated paper—may become tomorrow's housing rage.

Profits from the Laboratory's developments touch our lives every day.

1963 UGF campaign

OCTOBER 1 is the "kick-off" date for the 1963 United Givers Fund campaign in the Washington, D.C., area. Across the country local community chest and other united fund drives will be underway. Department employees are urged to support these drives for funds to support the many public service and health agencies participating in these programs.

This year's slogan "Give Till It Helps" sets the theme for the campaign, and Department employees are reminded to "Give where you work; your gift works where you live."

We all hope that none of us will require the aid provided by UGF agencies, but we have the assurance that they are there to help if we do need their assistance. In the National Capital area our contributions go to 500 health and welfare services through 143 UGF agencies.

Secretary Orville L. Freeman, cochairman of the UGF Government Unit, has selected Byron T. Shaw, ARS Administrator, as vice chairman and Robert P. Beach, ASCS Deputy Administrator for Management, as campaign director for the 1963 campaign in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Soon individual employees will be receiving pledge cards and information on the 1963 campaign from their unit and agency representatives.

The first briefing for the 1963 UGF campaign was held early in September, with Attorney General Robert Kennedy as chairman. This was followed by a Government workers rally at Constitution Hall Sept. 17. The general campaign dinner, which officially begins the drive, will be held Oct. 1.

Last year, the Department's quota was $177,500 for the Washington area. Employees actually contributed or pledged $190,898—7.5 percent over the goal.

Intergroup relations

James F. Hughes of Nashville, Tenn., has been transferred to the Washington, D.C., office of SCS as special assistant on intergroup relations. A native of French Lick, Ind., Mr. Hughes graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1943 with a B.S. degree in agricultural education. He served in the U.S. Air Corps during World War II, and taught vocational agriculture at Savannah, Tenn., in 1946–47, and at Woodstock School in Shelby County in 1947–48.

Mr. Hughes began his SCS career in 1948 at Jackson, Tenn., first as a trainee and then as soil conservationist. He was transferred to Nashville as assistant to the State Conservationist in 1962.

Robert P. Beach, ASCS Deputy Administrator for Management, has been named by Secretary Freeman as USDA Campaign Director for the 1963 United Givers Fund for the Washington, D.C., area.

Who's next?

This contest started when four employees of the Statistical Reporting Service at Salt Lake City, Utah, boasted a combined service of 121 years reporting Department statistics on agricultural crops and livestock—a little more than 100 years of this working together in the Salt Lake City office.

Their record was challenged by four employees of the Japanese Beetle Investigation Office at Moorestown, N.J. This quartet of the entomology research division of ARS reported a combined service of nearly 153 years.

This was topped by another group of four employees of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory at Beltsville, Md., whose combined service in the Department added up to 168 years. These four had worked together since the laboratory was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture July 1, 1921.

Our most recent entry comes from the ARS meat inspection division at Chicago, Ill. Here four meat inspectors have worked together continuously at the Chicago station for a combined total of more than 170 years. They are: Aaron E. Butler with 44 years and 5 months; Robert Lacy, Sr., with 42 years and 10 months; Raphael S. Russell with 41 years and 7 months; and Wellington L. Martin with 41 years and 5 months.

Federal Crop Insurance

THIS YEAR will see more farmer's expense dollars protected from loss by Federal Crop Insurance than ever before.

FCIC Manager John N. Luft reports that $470 million of insurance is in force on some 13 million acres. Some 420,000 individual crops in 1096 counties through the Nation are protected by Federal Crop Insurance against production-cost loss from weather, insects, disease and other unavoidable causes.

"This $470 million of protection is the highest in the 25-year history of FCIC," Mr. Luft says. "We are insuring 57,000 more crops on 3.5 million more acres than last year. We hope within the next 5 years to increase our crop production investment protection to over a billion dollars. This will be a big step in stabilizing the rural economy and will give the current Rural Areas Development programs a more solid foundation to grow on."

"Because today's farmer is operating on a decreasing margin of profit," Mr. Luft explains, "yet must spend more actual cash to produce his crops, it is increasingly important for him to protect his working capital. This working capital can be the profits of the last 3 or 4 years, or it may be borrowed money which must be repayed. When crops fail, this money is lost forever unless the crop is insured."

"When areawide crop failure happens, this loss of money, and the buying power it represents, can badly cripple the economy of communities, counties and even States. Two or three years of bad crops can even create ghost towns. Federal Crop Insurance was created to help not only farmers but, by protecting farmers, to keep more money flowing steadily into the business economy of rural America and through it to the entire Nation.

"As Federal Crop Insurance expands by its legislative limit of 100 counties and 3 new crops a year, we hope to broaden and strengthen our contribution to the well-being of agriculture and the Nation."

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USDA

Employee News Bulletin

FOR OCTOBER 9, 1963

School Lunch Week

A QUARTER doesn't seem to go as far as it did 20 years ago, except in the school cafeteria. There, with 25 cents or a little more, 16 million children can buy a complete nutritious lunch every schoolday.

The National School Lunch Program is the reason why lunch is a bargain in 68,000 school lunchrooms throughout the country.

Last year, Congress, "in recognition of the program's value and achievements," asked the President to annually proclaim National School Lunch Week. For 1963, it is the week beginning October 13. During this week cooperating schools will pinpoint accomplishments of the program.

The program's goals are to provide schoolchildren with well-balanced lunches necessary for mental and physical alertness, and to expand markets for the abundant production of American farms.

As a result of National School Lunch Program activities . . .

Children in the Midwest eat Southern sweetpotatoes while children in the Southeast have learned to enjoy purple plums from the Northwest. Citrus products are now popular in areas where children had never eaten them before.

Because of better processing the children enjoy more of their favorite foods such as hamburger, fried chicken, and pork dishes. One of the latest introductions in school lunchrooms is bulgur, a cracked whole wheat product. Bulgur is used as a sidedish, stuffing, and in meat dishes. Initial reactions to bulgur show it is well accepted.

Local, State, and Federal cooperation is one of the keys to the program's success. It is administered nationally by the Agricultural Marketing Service, which contributes about 20 percent of program costs in food and cash. School lunch managers who run the local nonprofit programs also receive advice on food buying and preparation from their State educational agencies who administer the program on a State level.

One of the 16 million school children who buy economical, nutritious noon meals at school every day under the National School Lunch Program. The Department provides about 20 percent of the total cost of these lunches. In recognition of the efforts of local citizens who run the program in 68,000 schools across the Nation, President Kennedy has proclaimed October 13–19 National School Lunch Week.

Schools taking part in the program follow a menu pattern based on nutrition research which serves as a guide to lunchroom managers in providing the children with low-cost lunches containing proper amounts of fruit, vegetables, protein-rich foods, bread, butter or margarine, and milk.

Single fund drive studied

A single annual fund-raising campaign is being considered for Federal civilian and military personnel, according to Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr.

Objective is to reduce the official time for fund drives under the present arrangement of two or three separate campaigns each year, and enable Federal employees to use voluntary payroll withholding when contributing to recognized agencies.

As I See It

OBJECTIVITY, integrity, and good will—these form the foundation upon which the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is building.

If the OIG is to achieve its purpose, it must work in an atmosphere of ready cooperation with management officials and employees. Only then can it contribute to the effectiveness of the Department. What are the implications? What can each of us do to lift the curtain of resistance, and it is human to resist review, that historically has created a gulf between the auditor and operating people?

As I see it, mutual understanding and responsibility create the climate in which an audit and investigative function can thrive and truly serve its purpose.

During my career, I have been fortunate enough to also have served in an operational capacity and to have been on the receiving end of audits and investigations. Based on this experience, it is my belief that the operating official has a right to insist on high standards to guide the auditor and investigator in the conduct of his work. These standards must stress *objectivity* and quality in the execution of inquiries, and include a code of ethics that emphasize *integrity*—the integrity of the operating personnel as well as that of the auditor or investigator.

The need to preserve human dignity demands other indispensable traits: tact, diplomacy, fairness, and understanding, all of which are the ingredients of *good will*. For my part, I aim to build a professional staff on this basis.

How can operating personnel help close the gulf? First, by realizing that an internal audit and investigation is not designed for prosecution or inquisition. It is designed to be an independent, objective management tool to help operating personnel and to protect all individuals from false or incorrect accusations or incriminations in the discharge of their public stewardship. Second, by communicating freely and accurately; by helping us get all of the facts that will preclude erroneous conclusions, judgments, and decisions. Third, by receiving our recommendations in a positive spirit and acting promptly to implement needed improvements.

As I see it, the Department can harvest many benefits from a cooperative effort contributing to a dynamic and progressive Inspector General program.

—By Lester P. Condon
Inspector General

707–069 (43-63)

Advancing equal opportunity

SECRETARY Orville L. Freeman, Administrative Assistant Secretary Joseph M. Robertson, Department Employment Policy Officer; and Personnel Director Carl B. Barnes continue to emphasize their personal concern that positive, vigorous measures be taken in USDA to assure equal employment opportunity for all.

Although they commend the Department's machinery for forthright handling of discrimination, they point out that is not enough to receive and process charges of bias.

Full implementation of USDA's policy not only requires that procedures and controls be established to eliminate discriminatory practices, but also that constructive and creative steps be taken to widen employment opportunities to minority groups.

This is in line with a key point in the Department's equal employment policy regulations, adopted shortly after President Kennedy issued Executive Order 10925 in 1961. In addition to reaffirming its estabished policy for forbidding discrimination and providing for thorough consideration of complaints of bias, the Department policy also requires appropriate action to expand and strengthen efforts to promote full equality of employment opportunity.

Regarding the handling of complaints, Department policy assures all employees and prospective employees full protection against coercion or reprisal in their rights to file charges of discrimination. Such charges should be forwarded to the Deputy Employment Policy Officer of the agency involved whenever an employee fails to obtain satisfaction through the official channels of his or her agency.

The head of each agency is designated Deputy Employment Policy Officer. Administrative Assistant Secretary Robertson is the Department's overall Employment Policy Officer.

ARS technician honored

George F. Thompson, Jr., engineering technician at the Wyndmoor, Pa., Laboratory of the Eastern Utilization Research and Development Division, ARS, recently received a Certificate of Appreciation and cash award of $200 for sustained outstanding performance.

Mr. Thompson is a member of a team developing a method of drying whole milk by a vacuum process. The award recognizes his exceptional services in operating and maintaining the large evaporator used in pilot-plant experiments.

Dr. Clifford W. Hesseltine, curator of the ARS culture collection at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., was elected president of The Mycological Society of America at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Biological Sciences at Amherst, Mass. Dr. Hesseltine is in charge of one of the world's largest and most complete collections of industrially important bacteria, molds, actinomycetes, and yeasts. In 1959, he received the Department's Superior Service Award for his significant contributions to agriculture, industry, and science through pioneering research in the field of microbiology.

Fur animal scientist cited

Dr. John R. Gorham, veterinarian in charge of the USDA Fur Animal Station at Washington State University, was recently honored by the Olympic Fur Breeders Association, Inc. The plaque received by Dr. Gorham cited him for leadership in establishing the cooperative USDA–WSU Fur Animal Disease Station, significant research in the diagnosis and control of major fur animal diseases, high personal integrity and devotion to science, and valuable contributions to human medicine relating Aleutian disease of mink to several unsolved disease problems of man.

Dr. Gorham received his D.V.M. degree from Washington State University and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin.

Denver USDA Club

Two USDA films—"Alice in Numberland" and "Agriculture USA" were featured on the program of the September meeting of the Denver USDA Club. This was the Denver Club's first meeting of the new season following the summer vacation.

United Nations Day

THURSDAY, October 24, is United Nations Day, marking the 18th anniversary of its founding as an organization designed to bring peace and improved living conditions for the people of all countries.

U Thant, Secretary General of the U.N. points out that United Nations accomplishments have been substantial, but there have also been setbacks. Through quiet diplomacy and negotiation, the U.N. has helped to settle international disputes in many parts of the world. It has also helped to prevent the spread of fighting and restore law and order to troubled areas, such as the Middle East, West Iran, and the Congo. On the other hand, the vast amount of money and effort being spent on armaments is actually increasing from year to year.

President Kennedy has called upon the citizens of this country to support the observance of United Nations Day and renew our pledge to the ideals for which it stands. Here is the Preamble to the U.N. Charter signed in our name 18 years ago:

We the People of the United Nations Determined

—to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind; and

—to reaffirm faith in fundamental rights of men and women and of nations large and small; and

—to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained; and

—to promote social progress and better standards of life.

And for These Ends

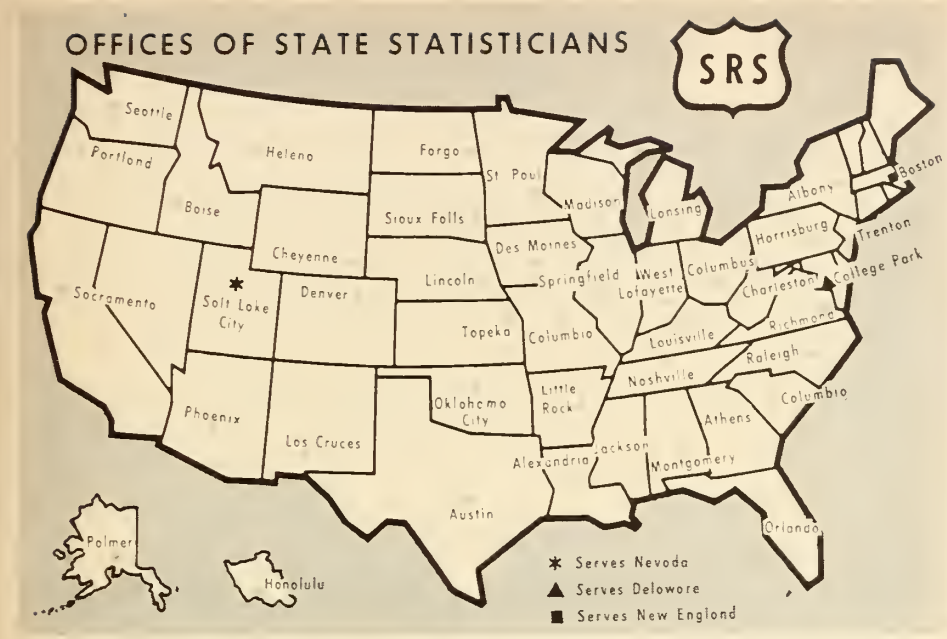
—to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors; and

—to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security; and

—to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest; and

—to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people,

Have Resolved To Combine Our Efforts To Accomplish These Aims.



This map of the United States shows the location of State offices of the Statistical Reporting Service. Information from crop, livestock, and price reporters is collected and processed at these locations for State and nationwide reports.

Sick leave "insurance"

THE AVERAGE Department employee could not afford to buy sickness and accident insurance that will pay his full salary for a year and a half at, say, age 50.

But that is what your sick leave can offer if you conserve it for use in a real emergency. The legitimate use of sick leave—earned at the rate of 13 days a year—is wise and is encouraged. If you are fortunate, however, and can save sick leave and permit it to accumulate, your benefits mount as follows:

10 years—130 days or 1040 hours
15 years—195 days or 1500 hours
20 years—200 days or 2080 hours
25 years—325 days or 2600 hours
30 years—390 days or 3120 hours

As you get older, extended illness is more likely to strike. Used conservatively, your sick leave "insurance" will give you benefits you otherwise would not have.

We are not all blessed with good health. But those of us who are should remember—sickness often strikes suddenly and without warning. Recovery from lengthy illness is difficult enough without having the additional worry of meeting regular expenses. Your sick leave "insurance" will soften the financial blow and relieve you of worry that might otherwise impede your recovery.

One day, perhaps when you least expect, your sick leave "insurance" may prove invaluable. It will pay off in dollars—and sense.

Jasper E. Pallesen, SRS.

Agricultural trade symposium

During the U.S. Food and Agriculture Exhibition at Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Nov. 7–24, an European-American Symposium on Agricultural Trade will be held Nov. 11–15. Under sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating U.S. food and agricultural industries, the Symposium will bring together professional leaders from Western Europe and the U.S. interested in industry, labor, consumers, science, education, government, and agriculture.

My job

AS KANSAS State Statistician-in-charge, I am responsible for collecting, compiling, and disseminating the facts and figures of Kansas agriculture—an agriculture that generates over $4 billion in economic activity annually.

In this work, I must wear many hats. Farmer, mathematician, agronomist, horticulturist, pathologist, entomologist, husbandman, meteorologist, economist, statistician, or journalist, and, in addition to the complete agriculturist, the title, "State statistician" also implies administrator, publicist, tour director, and recruiter.

My office, the Kansas Crop Reporting Service, is responsible to USDA's Statistical Reporting Service of which the Crop Reporting Board is a part. This office issues nearly 200 statistical reports annually. We are also charged with the compiling of the Annual State Farm Census and the preparation of special statistical reports requested by Kansans through their State board of agriculture. Acreage and production information on 28 crops are covered in our monthly crop reports.

It takes me and my staff of 8 statisticians, 20 comptometer operators, several clerks and stenographers, and men on location at key markets to do these and related jobs. During the crop season, 40 assistants are employed on a part-time basis to enumerate and make objective counts on crops in 460 designated areas throughout the State.

The job we do is exacting, tailored to a timetable. Report due dates and release dates are announced a year in advance.

Our service is largely dependent upon the cooperation of thousands of farmers and businessmen—voluntary reporters who complete and return questionnaires with no reward other than the knowledge they are performing a public service.

Each month 3,500 crop and livestock producers report on crops and conditions on their farms and in their locality. Mailing lists of over 30,000 names help get up still other information. In the past 13 months, Kansas has honored 100 of these loyal farmer-reporters for continuous voluntary reporting service over periods of 35 years or longer.

—*By Jasper E. Pallesen*

All USDA employees are urged to *Give Until It Helps* to the United Givers Fund, Community Chest, or other local "united" fund campaigns.

A brighter future

A NEW DAY is dawning for many senior citizens in rural America. Congress has authorized the Farmers Home Administration to make direct and insured loans to provide rental housing in rural areas for senior citizens, 62 or older.

The first rental housing loan under this authorization was made recently in Jackson, Ocean County, N.J. The insured loan, bearing 5¾ percent interest and to be repaid over a 40-year period, was made through a local bank to a young contractor who built a 20-unit housing development rented to senior citizens only.

Two one-story buildings—243 by 29 feet—were built. Each has two 2-bedroom apartments and eight 1-bedroom units. The two-bedroom units have a combination living-dining room measuring 12 by 19 feet, bedrooms 10 by 12 feet, a kitchen and bathroom.

The one-bedroom units have living-dining rooms the same size as the two-bedroom units, but the bedroom is 10 by 13 feet. All apartments have oak floors and fireproof walls from foundation to ceiling between units. The yards are grassed and landscaped.

All units are already occupied, and there is a long waiting list for any vacancy.

Speaking at the dedication of this first FHA rental housing project for rural senior citizens, Howard Bertsch, FHA Administrator, said, "This day will mark a milestone in the continuing efforts of our Nation to make available the kind of housing our senior citizens so justly deserve."

The direct benefit of this project was to provide modern, convenient, and comfortable homes for 20 elderly farm couples, but the many indirect benefits included additional jobs in the construction of the buildings, and the purchase of local materials and homefurnishings. All of this strengthened the economy of this small rural community

Certificate of Merit

Miss Laura M. Hamilton, a USDA employee in plant pathology at the University of Minnesota, has been awarded a *Certificate of Merit* for her outstanding handling of correspondence, manuscript preparation, and writing.

She is employed at the Cooperative Rust Laboratory on the university's St. Paul campus. In recent years, she has prepared the weekly and annual stem rust reports from the laboratory, in addition to other duties.

Howard Bertsch, FHA Administrator, speaking at the dedication ceremonies of "Pleasant Gardens," the first rental housing project for senior citizens in rural areas constructed under FHA's authorization to provide direct or insured loans for such projects. This 20-unit housing development is in Jackson Township, Ocean County, N.J. More than 200 people attended the dedication.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . A hundred years ago in this country, the average yield of potatoes was about 80 bushels an acre? Today, the average yield has shot up to around 300 bushels an acre. What has made the difference? This is a part of the "Great Success Story" of American agriculture. What has happened in potatoes has happened with a great many other crops. Through research, higher yielding and more desirable varieties have been bred. Scientists have found chemicals to control disease and destroy insect enemies. Better cultural methods have been discovered. It has been a combination of many technological developments. And the U.S. Department of Agriculture has had a part—a big part—in these developments.

. . . Three-fourths of the 1,200,000 volumes in the National Agricultural Library has been obtained through exchange and gift. At present, the Library exchanges approximately 200,000 Department of Agriculture publications with almost 5,000 foreign institutions in about 200 countries.

. . . The National Secretaries Association (International) sponsors an examination each year for professional secretaries? Those who pass this examination are honored as "Certified Professional Secretaries." We have a number in the Department who proudly wear the CPS pin.

Advanced training

Three staff members of Cooperative State Experiment Station Services are enrolled this academic year under two Government programs that give incentive for professional improvement.

Dr. Earl N. Boyd, dairy technologist, is doing postdoctoral research and course work under Prof. Stuart Patton, widely recognized authority on milk and milk flavors, at Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Boyd qualified under legislation which encourages exchange of employees between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and State institutions.

Dr. William E. Shaklee, poultry geneticist, and James Turnbull, assistant for management evaluation to the Administrator of CSESS, are, respectively, at Cornell and Harvard Universities under provisions of the Federal Employees Training Act.

Dr. Shaklee is taking postdoctoral courses in poultry genetics and physiology under Dr. J. H. Bruckner, head of Cornell's poultry department. Mr. Turnbull is enrolled in the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration taking courses dealing with administration of scientific programs and relationships of science and public policy.

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USDA

Employee News Bulletin

FOR OCTOBER 23, 1963

"What a show it's going to be!" agree six USDA agricultural attachés and their boss as they met in Amsterdam for a final briefing on the mammoth U.S. Food and Agriculture Exhibition-Symposium to be held in that city November 7–24. Left to right around a scale model of the 140,000-square-foot exhibit are: Clayton E. Whipple, Belgium; Douglas M. Crawford, FAS Assistant Administrator for Attachés; Paul G. Minneman, Germany; Robert C. Tetro, Italy; Robert N. Anderson, U.K.; Harold L. Koeller, Denmark-Norway; and George A. Parks, Netherlands. It's the biggest U.S. export promotion event ever staged overseas, featuring a fully stocked American style food market; a NASA "food in space" display; a specially produced 70-mm. movie on liberal trade; an exhibit on U.S. food quality; and samples of American life, ranging from a backyard barbecue to a folk music festival. Assistant Secretary Renne heads the government-wide committee. Vice President Johnson will open the show. Secretary Freeman will be there November 14–15 for a key role in the European-American Symposium on Agricultural Trade, attended by some 500 invited international leaders.

Public service cited

A *Certificate of Appreciation* and a 15-year lapel button were presented to A. E. Triviz, associate director, Cooperative Extension Service, New Mexico State University, for his many years of uncompensated work with the Selective Service System in Dona Ana County, N. Mex.

The certificate was signed by President John F. Kennedy; Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director, Selective Service; Samuel F. Gray, State Director; and Gov. Jack M. Campbell of New Mexico.

Mr. Triviz has been a member of the Dona Ana County Selective Service Board since 1948.

OGC attorneys cited

Two attorneys in the Temple, Texas, regional office of the Department's Office of the General Counsel have been awarded *Certificates of Merit* for outstanding service:

Albert A. Cole was cited for "exceptionally competent performance of an unusual volume of work frequently under emergency circumstances and involving new and important program matters in the 1962 calendar year."

Thomas E. Toone's certificate reads: "For exceptionally competent performances of legal services involving complex and unusually important programs and litigation matters during the 1962 calendar year."

Outlook conference

FUTURE production and marketing prospects for American farm products will be discussed at the 41st Annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference to be held in Washington, D.C., November 18–21. Attending the conference will be delegates, economists, and specialists from all our land-grant colleges and universities, the Department, and elsewhere.

Secretary Freeman will be the featured speaker in the opening session of the conference Monday morning, November 18. Other speakers will include: Lloyd H. Davis, Deputy Administrator, FES; James P. Cavin, Director, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, ERS, who will present "The Agricultural Outlook for 1964"; and Rex F. Daly, Chief, Outlook and Projections Branch, ERS, who will give the "National Economic Situation and Outlook for 1964."

A panel discussion with Nathan M. Koffsky, ERS Administrator, as moderator, will follow.

Speakers for the Monday afternoon session will be Raymond A. Ioanes, FAS Administrator, and Willard W. Cochrane, Director of Agricultural Economics. Again, a panel discussion will follow, with Roland R. Renne, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, as moderator.

Tuesday morning sessions will feature "The Agricultural Outlook and the Consumer." Speakers schedule are Ruth M. Leverton, Assistant Administrator for Nutrition, Consumer and Industrial Use Research, ARS; Kenneth E. Ogren, Director, Marketing Economics Division, ERS; and Laura Mae Webb, Chief, Family Economics Branch, ARS.

"Economic Projections for Agriculture" will be the theme for the Tuesday afternoon meeting with Frederick V. Waugh, research adviser to the Administrator of ERS; Mr. Daly, and Luther G. Tweeten, associate agriculture economist, Oklahoma State University.

Wednesday and Thursday the conference will separate into commodity group meetings.

Family living sessions of the conference will be held Wednesday and Thursday, November 20 and 21. "Outlook for Consumer Goods and Services," "The Aging," and "Housing" are among the topics scheduled for discussion at these sessions.

Plentiful foods

USDA's November list:

Featured: Turkeys and cranberries.

Other plentifuls: Apples, grapes, potatoes, and Maine sardines.

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Farmer cooperatives

A NEW dimension in the relationship between the Department and farm cooperatives has been declared in a recent policy statement by Secretary Orville L. Freeman.

In this statement the Secretary says, "The trend toward greater concentration of economic power in a nonagricultural segments of our economy—and, particularly, in recent years in those segments that sell an increasing number of necessities to farmers as well as those that buy from the farmer and process and market his products—makes it more essential than ever that the farmer's bargaining power be strengthened.

". . . Cooperatives help farmers to improve their bargaining position. As farmers cooperate with each other to gain mutual advantage and protection through self-help, they strengthen the American family farm system, and enhance the benefits that it provides to the general public.

"The USDA will, therefore, accept fully its responsibility to encourage the growth of cooperatives and through its various agencies provide research, education and advisory services that will help to strengthen cooperatives in all appropriate activties in the interest of their members and the general welfare. To that end each of the agencies of the Department will give proper recognition to the basic nature of cooperative enterprise, and will exercise its functions and perform its activties in full accord with the concepts and responsibilities stated above.

"The head of each agency in the USDA is expected to insure that full support to the policy herein stated is given through his agency."

John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary for Rural Development and Conservation, serves as liaison to insure coordination within the Department and has responsibility for working with the Cooperative Advisory Committee. He looks upon this action as "a strong new drive for a close-working relationship between the Department of Agriculture and the cooperatives that serve rural America."

Expanded opportunities for fishing, camping, golf, swimming, and other outdoor recreation are being financed through FHA loans in 115 rural areas in 39 States. The recreation projects are aimed at providing extra income to supplement farm income, and shifting land producing surplus crops into new more productive uses.

During the past summer the Department cooperated in the Washington Action for Youth Program of the Juvenile Delinquent Planning Board by hiring 85 high school students. A group of boys assigned to the Agricultural Marketing Service received the following praise from AMS officials: "Almost perfect attendance, always on time, conscientious, pleasant and industrious." Ken Wright, director of administrative services divison of AMS, said that only praise was registered about any of the boy's conduct and work—not one derogatory comment. Much of the success was attributed to the understanding guidance of their supervisor, Nova Clark. The young men are all back in school now. The group—left to right—Donald C. Shaw, Charles Butler, John Cunningham, Joseph A. Offut, Franklin Taylor, Mr. Clark and Henry B. Shephard. James Ward left for school before this picture was taken.

Employee Council

JAMES H. Fisher, ASCS, has been elected chairman; Leslie C. Hurt, FAS, vice chairman; and Miss B. Frances Gardner, CEA, secretary of the USDA Employee Council for the Washington, D.C.—Beltsville area. The Council serves as an adviser to the Director of Personnel on matters of employee interest and welfare. Members and alternates elected for the current fiscal year are as follows:

AMS—Henry S. Rodriguez and Roy L. Alton.

ARS—John D. Becker and William C. Dachtler.

ASCS—Mr. Fisher and Ray Garren.

CEA—Miss Gardner and Mrs. Weltha M. Bowers.

CSESS—William E. Shaklee and Lloyd C. Halvorson.

ERS—Mary Long and Jewell Creasy.

FCS—David R. Davidson and Thomas H. Camp.

FHA—William O. Pherson and Mrs. Lennie F. Devlin.

FCIC—Robert B. Gardner and Dorothy M. Taylor.

FES—Mrs. Alice C. Connery and Mrs. Eula Mae Johnson.

FAS—Mr. Hurt and Bernice M. Hornbeck.

FS—Max W. Cluff and Eva V. Anderson.

NAL—Robert B. Poland and Audrey T. Prue.

OGC—Miss Lenore H. Langford and Albert C. Howard.

INF—Mrs. Eleanor W. Clay and Sherman Briscoe.

OIG—Richard J. Peer and Mrs. Carolyn W. White.

Office of the Secretary—Perley M. Burnham and Daniel B. Childs.

REA—Oscar M. Davis and Daniel E. Jones.

SCS—H. James Ferris and Mardean R. Miller.

SRS—William Kibler and Byron Bookhout.

Ex Officio—Boris Robbins, AMS.

Office of Personnel Consultants—Robert L. Hill and C. O. Henderson.

ACP highlights

Cost sharing to aid farmers in carrying out soil, water, and wildlife conservation is a major feature of the agricultural conservation program. A recent summary of ACP accomplishments during its more than 25 years of existence points up the following:

Terraces built under ACP since 1936 would reach around the world 55 times.

Waterways built under ACP during this same period would make 20-foot strips of sod-covered channels across the United States 100 times.

Under this program, cost sharing has helped farmers plant enough trees to cover all the farmland in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Delaware, and Rhode Island.

Farmers cooperating in ACP have established enough permanent vegetation to cover twice the cropland in Texas.

Since 1936, ACP has helped farmers build water storage structures with a total surface area equal to Lake Ontario.

Four past presidents of the New Orleans USDA Club who attended a meeting to reactivate the club. They are—left to right—Albert Crovatto, technician, Southern Forest Experiment Station; Vernon D. Christensen, assistant to the director, New Orleans ASCS Commodity Office; Homer C. Thomason, chief, accounting section, New Orleans ASCS Commodity Office; and Raymond G. Bell, assistant chief, station management, Southern Forest Experiment Station.

Around the world in 39 days

The USDA Travel Club will close its 1963 travel year, the most successful in its history, with a second tour around the world. This 39-day deluxe tour leaves the new Dulles International Airport November 13 by jet airliner.

The first sightseeing stop is Athens, Greece. Next stop will be Istanbul where West merges into East. Then the group will fly on to Cairo for a visit to the pyramids, the Sphinx, and the Nile Valley. From Cairo the travelers will fly to Beirut for side excursions to Baalbeck and Damascus and a short flight to Jerusalem.

In India visits will be made to New Delhi, to Agra, the Taj Mahal, Benares on the Ganges, and Calcutta. Canal-threaded Bangkok, the Venice of the Orient, is next. Then on to Hong Kong, bargain center of the world.

Japan is next with visits to Osaka, Kyoto, Tokyo, and Nikko. From Yokahama the group will jet to Honolulu and then to San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

Contact for the club is Mrs. Betty Brooks, Welfare and Activities Office, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

The largest lignite coal-burning generating plant in North America is under construction near Stanton, N. Dak. This REA financed plant, being built by the Basin Electric Power Cooperative, will have a 200,000-kilowatt capacity.

New Orleans USDA Club

Steps have been taken to reactivate the New Orleans USDA Club. Spearheading the move was an organization committee headed by Charles B. Landry, supervisory auditor, Office of the Inspector General, with the following members: George R. Queen, Orleans Parish agricultural extension agent; Bert N. Brumfield, ASCS county office manager; S. R. Morris, Gulf regional supervisor, Plant Quarantine Division, ARS; A. P. McLachlan, Director, New Orleans ASCS Commodity Office; and Earl D. Sharar, business manager, Southern Administrative Division, ARS.

At a special meeting, more than 100 USDA employees voted to reactivate the USDA Club in the New Orleans area. At this meeting, Terry R. Turner, Director, Management Data Service Center, commenting on the need for an active USDA Club, stated that the area contains a nationwide cotton office, a national accounting station for agricultural research, a departmentwide computer center, one of four ARS regional agricultural utilization research laboratories, and a management data service center responsible for the entire Department payroll.

Four past presidents of the New Orleans USDA Club attended the meeting: Albert Crovatto, technician, and Raymond G. Bell, Assistant Chief, Station Management, Southern Forest Experiment Station; Vernon D. Christensen, Assistant Director, and Homer C. Thomason, Chief, Accounting Section, New Orleans ASCS Commodity Office.

Farm-City Week

PRESIDENT John F. Kennedy has designated November 22–28 as National Farm-City Week. This will mark the ninth annual observance of this event, designed to bring a better understanding of the ties that bind urban and rural America.

In his proclamation, the President called attention to the tremendous advances of agriculture in this country and to the recreational opportunities being made available in rural areas for city dwellers.

He pointed out that technology—machinery, hybrids, and chemicals for example—has made it possible for only 8 percent of our labor force to produce a superabundance of food and fiber. Because fewer workers and fewer acres are required to feed and clothe our greatly increased population and meet export and foreign aid requirements, new economic opportunities are urgently needed in rural areas.

At the same time, the growing need for more open space and outdoor recreation can be met through new use of land not required for crop production.

"Revitalization of rural areas and the development of rural resources for the benefit of all citizens are dependent in large part on a healthy rate of national economic growth and a national understanding . . ." he said.

The President requested that leaders of labor unions, civic associations, business groups, women's clubs, and all consumers join in this observance, along with farm and other rural people as evidence of the interdependence and the strong ties that bind rural and urban citizens.

He urged the Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges and universities, the Cooperative Extension Service, and all appropriate officials of the Government to initiate, and to cooperate with national, State, and local organizations in preparing and carrying out programs for appropriate observance of National Farm-City Week. This would include public meetings, discussions, exhibits as well as press, radio, and television features. He emphasized especially the opportunities opening to all citizens through economic development of rural areas, including new and expanded outdoor recreation enterprises on farms, small watersheds and privately owned woodlands.

SAFETY - NOW

Monument to conservation

GREY TOWERS, ancestral home of Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the Forest Service, is the birthplace of modern conservation. Dedication of this 83-year-old French chateau-type residence at Milford, Pa., as the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies by President John F. Kennedy not only established it as a monument to forestry and conservation but as a center for the developing of greater public understanding of the need for wise use of our natural resources.

In his book *Breaking New Ground,* Gifford Pinchot tells how the word "conservation" and our modern concept was born—how the new idea unfolded in his mind while horseback riding one day in February 1907.

The Pinchot home and 100 acres of grounds and woodland were recently deeded to the Federal Government by the families of Gifford and Amos Pinchot. Assisting in acquiring the famous estate was The Conservation Foundation of New York City. The institute is now being directed by Dr. Mathew J. Brennan, Forest Service, and Dr. Paul F. Brandwein, of the foundation.

James Pinchot, who built Grey Towers, was one of the early proponents of forestry in America. His sons, Gifford and Amos, advanced the ideas of their father by endowing the Yale University School of Forestry and for more than 20 years making the Grey Towers estate available to the University for summer school and fieldwork.

As the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, Grey Towers will again be used to advance the cause of conservation. It will be used as a national center for conservation conferences; for studies in conservation; for the development of teaching materials in conservation for all levels of education; for publications on various phases of conservation; for institutes and workshops for the training of teachers in methods and materials; and a demonstration area on methods of resource use and management.

As the owner of Grey Towers and the Pinchot estate, the Department will provide and maintain the buildings and property for the use of the Institute. The Conservation Foundation will provide funds for the program.

Hal Taylor, who has been with the USDA Office of Information since 1961, is now editor and head of the Agricultural Information Office at Texas A. & M. University.

Library at Grey Towers where Gifford Pinchot developed many of his ideas on conservation of our natural resources. Grey Towers and 100 acres of surrounding woodland have been given to the U.S. Department of Agriculture by the families of Amos and Gifford Pinchot for use as a national center for conservation studies and education. The estate was dedicated as the Pinchot Institute of Conservation by President John F. Kennedy.

Credit Unions

Secretary Orville L. Freeman joined in congratulations officially sent by President John F. Kennedy to credit unions of the United States and the world in commemoration of the founding of the first credit union 114 years ago.

The Secretary praised the "self-help spirit" of these nonprofit organizations for "providing a means whereby people may save together and solve their own needs for useful credit at a low cost" and urged Department employees to "give fitting recognition at this time to the many benefits brought to them through credit unions."

Credit unions are ably described by the five words which make up this year's anniversary theme, "Helping Hands in Many Lands."

The Secretary is familiar with the operations and value of credit unions. He was director of the Group Health Association Credit Union in St. Paul, Minn., for several years and was a member of the State Capital Credit Union when he was Governor of Minnesota. He is now a member of the Agricultural Employees Credit Union.

One U.S. farmer feeds 28 people; 1 Russian farmer, 6 people.

Industry honors USDA scientists

Dr. Alan K. Smith, ARS northern utilization research and development division, Peoria, Ill., and Dr. C. R. Weber, USDA agronomist at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, have been elected honorary life members of the American Soybean Association.

The awards were presented at the Association's 43d annual convention at Columbus, Ohio, for longtime contributions to the soybean industry.

Richard A. Moore of Springfield has succeeded Raymond G. Rowley of Milton as chairman of the Vermont ASC State Committee. Mr. Rowley has resigned to be Commissioner of Agriculture for Vermont. Morris E. LaFrance of Randolph is a new member of the State committee.

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USDA
Employee News Bulletin
FOR NOVEMBER 6, 1963

FES Administrator

DR. LLOYD H. Davis, new Administrator of the Federal Extension Service, has spent most of his adult life in Extension work. In addition, his father, Joseph Davis, was county agricultural agent in Shelby County, Mo.

Dr. Davis was born in Dyersburg, Tenn., and spent his early life on a farm in northern Pennsylvania near LeRaysville. His father still has a poultry and fruit farm there.

The new FES Administrator received his B.S., M.S., and Ph. D. degrees from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., where he also held a number of positions with the Cooperative Extension Service.

From 1959 to 1962, Dr. Davis was Associate Director of Extension at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Before that he served from 1956 to 1959 on the FES staff as Chief of the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Branch.

Since the former Administrator of FES, Dr. E. T. York, Jr., left the Department in May to become Provost for Agriculture at the University of Florida, Dr. Davis has been Acting Administrator.

In reference to Dr. Davis' appointment, Secretary Orville L. Freeman said, "For the important position of Administrator of this Service we have sought a man with deep understanding of the problems and opportunities of people in agriculture and rural areas, a comprehensive understanding of the resources of this Department and the land-grant universities, a dedication to public service, high administrative ability and outstanding leadership qualities. As Acting Administrator of the Federal Extension Service since June 1, 1963, Dr. Davis has demonstrated these characteristics."

Dr. Davis is a veteran of World War II, having served as a major in the U.S. Army.

Dr. Lloyd H. Davis
FES Administrator

Graduate School Board

S. R. Smith, AMS Administrator, and Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, have been appointed members of the General Administration Board of the USDA Graduate School. They have succeeded C. O. Henderson and Dr. Byron T. Shaw.

Members of the board now are: Joseph M. Robertson, Administrative Assistant Secretary, USDA, chairman; Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel, USDA; Willard W. Cochrane, Director, Agricultural Economics, USDA; Francis Keppel, Commissioner of Education, HEW; John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman, CSC; Rufus E. Miles, Administrative Assistant Secretary, HEW; Charles S. Murphy, Under Secretary of Agriculture; Roland R. Renne, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; C. N. Shepardson, Governor, Federal Reserve Board; Mr. Smith, and Mr. Weaver.

As I see it

THE NATION'S civil defense depends on your own personal preparedness. The President has indicated that "Preparedness" is the best insurance for peace. Boy Scouts have long used "Be Prepared" as their motto.

The Department is making the civil defense program a "way of life." We are incorporating preparedness for an emergency in our regular programs. Our field organization permits the Secretary to direct our emergency effort through the National Defense Board, made up of the heads of practically all agencies in the Department, to the State and county USDA Defense Boards, so we can carry out responsibilities assigned to us by the President. Our primary responsibility can be expressed in one word, "FOOD," for the postattack recovery period.

Out of some 87,000 employees in the Department, our preparations for emergency involve direct responsibilities assigned to about 20,000 Department people.

Your question might well be, "How can I contribute?"

Your first responsibility is survival for yourself and family. As each day passes, we learn more about radiological fallout, its effect on food, and protection necessary for our survival. As we learn, the odds of survival improve, to the point where the fatalistic attitude of "why think about it because there is nothing we can do," can be forgotten.

In the near future, the Secretary will make available to each of the Department's employees a course in "Personal and Family Survival." It will contain such basic elements of survival as how to provide protection from fallout, how to deal with radiation sickness, first-aid principles, firefighting, etc. As your first step in joining the team, I urge you to take this course and then pass this information on to farmers and any others you contact. Your own life, our country's survival and recovery may depend on it.

—ROBERT S. REED, *Assistant to the Secretary for Defense Mobilization Planning.*

Fallout shelter areas and family survival plans are insurance against the time your life may be at stake. Shielding cuts the danger from radiation as goggles cut the dangerous glare from welding. The thicker and heavier it is, the better.

Save with E Bonds

710-103 C43-63

My job

AS A MARKETING research economist, I help to maintain and improve the orderly, efficient movement of our abundant agricultural products from farm to consumer. Like many of the 600 economists in the Economic Research Service, I am assigned a specific research project.

For several years this has been livestock byproducts—hides, lard, tallow, and grease. Other economists work on almost every agricultural commodity known—from apples to yams. Research is not limited to agricultural products. Some studies range from transportation problems to the effect of taxation or advertising on the agricultural economy.

Most research projects take 1 to 2 years. Facts are collected through field interviews and surveys, supplemented by published statistics. After months of extensive groundwork, the data are analyzed and the research report written.

For most studies we must go to the field and collect the basic ingredients for a report. Last year, 3 of our research economists went to 25 tobacco farms to show growers a new way to prepare tobacco for market. They also followed more than 300 sales of this tobacco through warehouses and into redrying plants. Another study required visits to 130 rendering plants and 20 tallow brokers throughout the U.S.

Our problem solving is born of needs in our agricultural economy. Many industries and agricultural commodity groups have problems and want the answers. Their needs are presented to the Department through advisory groups, trade associations, individuals, or the executive branch of the Government.

My job can be challenging, discouraging and rewarding:

Challenging—because we learn something new about an industry or commodity almost daily. Also, economic research usually covers fresh ground—offering opportunity to be creative and gain personal insight into our vast marketing system.

Discouraging—when we can't find the solution to a problem, or it isn't acceptable, or when the data needed to complete the project cannot be generated.

Rewarding—when all goes well and the economist becomes the author of a research publication on which major decisions affecting the economy can be made—for a research economist, this is the highest satisfaction.

—JOHN W. THOMPSON,
Research Economist, ERS

John W. Thompson, ERS

Humphrey, GS speaker

Senator Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, will speak in the Jefferson Auditorium, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Thursday, November 14 at 1:30 p.m. This is the last of five Jump-McKillop Lectures in Public Administration sponsored by the USDA Graduate School. Senator Humphrey's subject is "Public Administration in Developing Countries—The U.S. Approach."

The wheat supply in the United States in 1963–64 totals 2.3 billion bushels. Domestic use will require about 600 million bushels, leaving 1.7 billion for export and carryover.

Mokelumne Wild Area

Sixty miles east of Sacramento, Calif., near the crest of the Sierras between Ebbetts Pass and Carson Pass Highways, the Forest Service has established the Mokelumne Wild Area. This 50,000-acre area is accessible only by trail, and no roads or timber cutting will be permitted within its boundaries. Grazing, fishing, and hunting, however, will continue.

The addition of this new wild area brings the total of the National Forest Wilderness System to 14.4 million acres.

Located in the Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests, the Mokelumne Wild Area, with its high peaks and ridges, steep canyons and rocky terrain, is a challenge to those who like to explore a true wilderness. Its streams and alpine lakes offer fine fishing. Timbered pockets and benches are natural cover for wildlife and provide good campsites for the traveler.

Whose money for RAD?

WHO PUTS the money into Rural Area Development projects—the Federal Government or private sources?

The Federal Government? Guess again.

A North Carolina survey of 65 commercial and industrial projects shows that for every $1 in Federal funds, private sources put up an estimated $58.

The study was conducted by REA. It covered all commercial and industrial projects which rural electric cooperatives helped start in their service areas after July 1, 1961.

Of the estimated $29.4 million invested in the 65 projects, $449,000 came from Federal sources—the Small Business Administration, Area Redevelopment Administration, and REA through its local co-ops. Private sources provided all the capital—$12,866,550—for 33 projects, and they are believed to have invested $16 million in 28 other projects. The source of financing on four projects was unknown.

Thus, private sources put up more than 98 percent of the known or estimated financing.

This indicates that local RAD committees searching for ways to finance new business ventures might do well to concentrate on unearthing and making full use of financial sources close to home, rather than leaning too heavily on the better known and more open Government sources.

What are the private sources of financing?

Banks, of course, provide a large share of the private funds. Local or regional development corporations, insurance companies, and savings and loan associations also are heavy investors.

—RAD Newsletter

FCIC Board

The new Board of Directors of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is comprised of the following: James L. Sundquist, Deputy Under Secretary, or in his absence Dr. Lloyd H. Davis, FES Administrator; Horace D. Godfrey, ASCS Administrator, or in his absence, Floyd F. Higbee, Deputy Administrator, FHA; John N. Luft, Manager, FCIC, or in his absence, Jack H. Morrison, Deputy Manager, FCIC; Howard I. Henry, Westhope, N. Dak.; and Joseph K. Turecek, Byers, Colo.

Mr. Sundquist is Chairman of the Board. In his absence from any meeting, the Board designates one of their number to act as chairman.

Secretary's Report

UPSWING of the farm economy, new direction in agricultural policy, and the many services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to agriculture, industry, and consumers highlight the 1962 *Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.* This 92-page report, which was published recently, reviews programs and activities of the Department during the past year and "looks ahead" to opportunities and goals for the future.

In his letter of transmittal to President Kennedy, Secretary Freeman called attention to the highly significant progress made in 1962, and added, "The year was one both of continued economic upswing and of new advances in agricultural policy which hold out high promise not only to farm and rural residents but to all our people for the years to come."

The report states that the agricultural program for the 1960's sets up four broad goals:

Abundance—Using food to expand domestic and foreign markets—using food to build good will in developing countries.

Balance—Managing abundance to maintain farm income through reasonable balance between supplies and needs.

Conservation—Using our natural resources efficiently—to expand opportunities for recreation and insure that land is used instead of being idled.

Development—Emphasizing new opportunities and new incentives for rural America through aggressive leadership by local citizens in thier own communities.

Under the heading "Strengthening Farm Prices and Income," the report reviews the various programs of the Department designed to help farmers expand markets and get a better price for their products.

The section on "Strengthening Rural America" tells how the Rural Areas Department Program functions, and gives a chronology of policy development.

"Research for Better Living," the concluding section, reviews the work of ARS, ERS, and other research activities of the Department, designed to improve farming methods and marketing, and provide consumers with better service and better products.

Paul L. Aylward, attorney, rancher, and wheat farmer of Ellsworth, Kans., has been named a member of the USDA Rural Areas Development Advisory Committee.

Officers of the National Association of County Office Employees paid a surprise visit to Carl B. Barnes, Director of Personnel, recently and presented him with a bronze plaque "For the tireless enthusiasm, persistence, ingenuity and effectiveness he has shown in obtaining for the ASCS county employees fair and equitable consideration in matters governing the terms and conditions of their employment; and for the unfailing cooperation he has given NASCOE in these endeavors." Here H. Woodrow Jones (left), president of NASCOE, is shown making the presentation to Mr. Barnes.

Office Safety

The majority of accidents are caused by a combination of unsafe acts and unsafe conditions, says Henry F. Shepherd, Department Safety Officer. In our offices, he adds, slips and falls account for most of our lost-time injuries. He offers the following prevention suggestions.

All floor areas, including storage space should be well lighted.

Floors should be clean, dry, and uncluttered.

Drawers of desks and file cabinets should be open only while in use.

Wastebaskets and materials should be placed away from aisles or passageways to prevent tripping.

Heavy materials should be lifted by legpower and not the back.

Heavy loading of file cabinets at the top coupled with light loading of the bottom drawers sets up a "boobytrap" which may result in an overturned cabinet and serious injury.

Jerking or pulling a balky drawer may overturn a cabinet.

Standing on lower drawers of a file cabinet is dangerous and should never be done.

Think safety and act safely, and many a serious accident can be prevented, says Mr. Shepherd.

I'd like to know . . .

"WHICH IS the mother hen? The one that lays the egg or the one that hatches the chick?"

This question was asked in one of the many letters which flood the Office of Information. An average of 1,000 letters, 200 telephone calls, and 75 personal visits a day challenge this small office to find the answers to all kinds of questions. Many of the inquiries can be sent along to specialists for reply; about 60 percent are requests for publications.

However, from time to time, an unusual request, like the one on the mother hen, comes along to perplex the employee responsible for handling the inquiry. The maternity honors in this case went to the hen which layed the egg.

Here are several other unusual inquiries, all of which were answered:

"When a bee gets in your car while you are driving, what do you do to keep from getting stung?"

"Would like to get information on a machine to manufacture eggs. Understand they can be produced without hens."

"My wife just found a baby skunk and we have named him Chanel No. 5. How do we take care of him?"

"Do most people eat corn on the cob from left to right?"

"What can I spray my couch with to keep from itching?"

"Is there a musical record on the market that attracts mosquitoes and kills them?"

"It is very important that I have the definition of a hen's egg; the common variety that is sold in the average store. Bulletins that I have do not give the information desired. Therefore, I ask you kindly let me know as to whether the above mentioned egg is considered meat or vegetable and a full description of same."

"We can supply the needs of every person in this country—and export each year over $5 billion worth of farm products commercially and through the Food for Peace program—on the smallest acreage in 50 years, and with the smallest labor force in a hundred years. And we will need 50 million fewer acres than we now have in crops within the span of 20 years."

Although less than one-third of the Nation's people live in rural areas, half of the families with incomes of less than $2,500 live there.

Rural renaissance

"WE NOW FACE a new and stimulating challenge," Secretary Orville L. Freeman told the annual convention of the American Bankers Association in Washington, D.C. "We do not need all our land to produce food and fiber, nor do we want so valuable a resource to stand idle and unused."

"The answer will be found, in part, as we resolve this strange paradox: Today people are moving from the country to the city, but most of the people of the city travel . . . to the country to enjoy the benefits and pleasures of the outdoors . . . and to harvest the recreation potential of our land and water.

"Therefore, we seek to develop these and other new uses for the land and other resources of the rural community . . . and in so doing to create new economic opportunity to bring new life to rural America."

This is the task of Rural Areas Development; to develop new job opportunities through new or expanding commercial and industrial enterprises; to improve and modernize community water and sewage systems; to build new roads to open new areas; to build and improve homes for people who need them and now cannot find adequate financing; to build decent homes in rural areas for the elderly; to develop recreational facilities, whether they be camping sites or golf courses, on lands no longer needed for crops, for people who will increasingly have more time and more need for the outdoors.

"The transition which RAD can bring to the rural community is one that is always difficult to make in a free economy where people base their decisions on their own intelligent self-interest. But it can be done, and we have established Rural Areas Development as the means to bring all possible tools together that the rural community can use.

"We have geared the RAD program . . . to stimulate organized local effort, to provide local leaders with technical assistance where it is requested, and to provide limited financial assistance when it cannot be found elsewhere."

Eight percent of our population feeds our 190 million people, with enough left over for a Food-for-Peace program in 100 countries, plus ample reserves against emergency at home. This compares with 50 percent of the Soviet population producing a far less satisfactory and more expensive diet.

Dr. Leon Segal, ARS Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, is shown wearing his "other hat," as Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve. Dr. Segal is executive officer of Naval Reserve Research Company 8–1. He is shown here inspecting part of a $6 million electronic equipment being installed on a guided-missile tracking ship. Other Southern Division scientists in Company 8–1 are: Lt. Comdr. Idas W. Lohmann, Lt. Donald Mitcham, Lt. Comdr. Nester B. Knoepfler, and Oscar J. McMillan, Jr.

When you retire

More than 1,200 employees retired from the Department in fiscal 1963. This brings up the question of *your* plans for retirement. Where are *you* going? What will *you* do?

We pass along this thought on where to go when you retire. Have you been looking at maps to pick a nice place?

What have you found? Is it a place where the sun shines 342 days a year and the average annual mean temperature is 72° or something like that? No fuel to buy? No basement to keep clean? No need for a winter overcoat?

But what else? Well, here's some of what else: No old friends. No neighbors who know and love your kids.

No one at the bank who calls you by your first name. No one at the supermarket who knows your check is good. No serviceman around the corner whose diagnosis you can trust. No fellow worker to give you the gossip from the office.

No one to sit with you at the ball game and help you root for the home team. No one you can depend on to bowl five points under your score. Worst of all, no mother can be comfortable when she wants to talk about grandchildren, cooking, clothes and your faults.

If you're looking for a place to go when you retire, think of the sales talk that might go into a folder on your town or where you live. Then take another look at the old home place. Maybe it's still the right place for you.

By the way

WHAT IS a farmer? A farmer is a paradox—he is an executive with his home his office; a scientist using fertilizer attachments; a purchasing agent in an old straw hat; a personnel director with grease under his fingernails; a dietitian with a passion for alfalfa, aminos, and antibiotics; a production expert with a surplus; and a manager battling a price-cost squeeze.

He manages more capital than most of the businessmen in town.

He likes sunshine, good food, State fairs, dinner at noon, auctions, his neighbors, his shirt collar unbuttoned and, above all, a good soaking rain in August.

He is not much for droughts, gullies, throughways, weeds, the 8-hour day, grasshoppers, or helping with housework.

Farmers are found in fields—plowing up, seeding down, rotating from, planting to, fertilizing with, spraying for, and harvesting. Wives help them, little boys follow them, city relatives visit them, salesmen detain them and wait for them, weather can delay them, but it takes Heaven to stop them.

A farmer is both Faith and Fatalist—he must have faith to continually meet the challenges of his capacities amid an ever-present possibility that a late spring, an early frost, tornado, flood, drought, disease, or bugs can bring his business to a standstill.

He is your countryman—a denim-dressed, businesswise, fast-growing statesman of stature. And when he comes in at noon, having spent the energy of his hopes and dreams, he can be recharged anew with the magic words: "The market's up."

As employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, we are at his service.

This year, almost 16 million youngsters in 68,000 schools across the country will eat well-balanced noon meals under the National School Lunch Program.

November 6, 1963 Vol. XXII, No. 23

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USDA

Employee News Bulletin

FOR NOVEMBER 20, 1963

As I see it

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture is rapidly regaining its position of leadership in the Federal Establishment at home and around the world. It is true that as the number of people on farms has declined, the influence of agriculture in the Nation's councils has apparently waned. It is equally true that our conception of the work of the Department is steadily broadening. Increasingly, we are thinking in terms of how the abundant products of the Nation's farms—and the services of the Department—can be used to improve the level of living, not only in the United States, but throughout the free world, as Congress approves.

Today we are concerned not only with doing our individual jobs better, but are being encouraged to look beyond our own jobs. This unifying urge, which comes from the top, is producing a deeper concern in all employees to be more helpful and considerate in dealing with the public. It is keeping in the forefront the broad goals of the Department as we work with fellow employees in other agencies. It is producing constructive ideas on how the day-to-day work can be done more effectively and economically.

There have been times when I wondered about W. A. Jump's dictum: "The Department of Agriculture is a good place in which to grow up and spend a lifetime." But he had the large, long view of human affairs. The Department of Agriculture serves the Nation's farmers and it serves all the people. In recent years, the Department has become a better place to work, and is once again an attractive career opportunity for young men and women to grow and make their contribution.

By CHARLES F. KIEFER, *Director, Office of Management Services.*

BUY SAVINGS BONDS

Secretary Orville L. Freeman presents the 4–H Crested Clover Plaque to Monroe Kimbrel, president, American Bankers Association. The citation to ABA: "For sustained and outstanding service to 4–H Club work at all levels, county, State, national; for wise and friendly counsel, as well as generous financial assistance, of various kinds; for developing and supporting farm business training programs that benefit 4–H Club members; for providing practical teaching aids and encouragment to volunteer leaders of 4–H youth; for deep personal interest in, and effective help to, the National 4–H Club Foundations and numerous State 4–H Foundations; and for other valued and far-reaching contributions enabling 4–H boys and girls in every State to attain their long-range goals of character development and good citizenship."

Advanced chemistry course

Dr. John S. Showell, scientist at the ARS Utilization Laboratory, Wyndmoor, Pa., received a $300 cash award for his leadership in establishing a 40-week course in advanced organic chemistry for staff scientists at the Laboratory. Prof. Harold Kward of the University of Delaware made the award.

Awards and certificates of appreciation were also presented to the following employees for suggestions which have improved the safety and operating efficiency of the Wyndmoor Laboratory: John Bosi, Edward J. Hickey, Dr. Charles F. Krewson, Elmer W. Maurer, William E. Scott and Louis T. Tucci.

USDA marketing services

"TODAY there are two people marketing farm products for every one growing them," said Assistant Secretary George L. Mehren at the Golden Anniversary of Marketing Service dinner of the San Francisco USDA Club.

In his address to members and friends of the Club, the Assistant Secretary pointed out that the first 50 years of Department activity had to do with helping farmers increase their production—and to do it more efficiently and at less cost. But, as this efficiency increased and fewer farmers were needed to produce food and fiber and more of them moved to town, more attention to marketing became essential.

Recognizing this need, Congress appropriated funds to establish marketing work in the Department. With the appointment of Charles Brand as Chief of a new Office of Markets, May 13, 1913, the agricultural marketing programs of the Department were born.

"Although in the years since then, the marketing work of the Department has gone through a number of evolutionary stages, today's Agricultural Marketing Service is the direct lineal descendent of that original Office of Markets, and so it is that the AMS this year sponsors the Golden Anniversary celebration," said Dr. Mehren.

In reviewing the growing importance of agricultural marketing he said that much of the work formerly done in the kitchen and on the farm is now handled by processors and distributors in the marketing industry. "But consumers have a quantity and quality of food and convenience services unrivalled in any other time or place."

He spoke on the Department's basic marketing services: Standardization, grading and inspection, market news, marketing research, food distribution and regulatory services.

In conclusion he paid tribute to Department employees in these words, "Let me tell you what I think of USDA. I have never before known the immense scope of service it performs, with beautiful efficiency. It is a department for all the people—and not solely a department for farmers. I have never known abler or more dedicated people. It is no small responsibility to be one of you. It is a great honor."

A record 10 billion board feet of timber was cut from our national forests in fiscal year 1963. Total value of the timber sold was $153.4 million.

My job

MRS. JOYCE Short is well ahead of the Christmas rush. Months ahead she gets her holiday writing done—telling the food trade and homemakers how to make the best use of foods that will be plentiful in December. It's part of her job as a home economist with the AMS food distribution division.

How is she able to catch the Christmas spirit for her food copy when the leaves are just beginning to turn? It's like this. Early in September she gets in the Christmas mood by preparing gifts for nieces, nephews and many others. The fun she gets from this spills over to spark her plentiful foods writing.

Throughout the year, Joyce and her fellow workers turn out reams of food copy. The list naturally varies every month as new foods come into season or reach peak supply. Consumer food copy is sent to the five AMS marketing information offices where local touches are added and then released to food editors.

Joyce also helps prepare an attractive plentiful-foods list complete with artwork and merchandising suggestions which goes to some 50,000 restaurateurs and other members of the food-service industry every month. This is an important phase of the plentiful foods program which operates through a network of communications with major food trade groups, food editors of women's magazines, food sections of newspapers and radio and television programs.

Writing is only a part of Joyce's job. Calls on various food-trade organizations as well as close cooperation with AMS regional offices help her keep up with the needs of both the food industry and the consuming public. She makes it her business to be present where large groups of home economists, interested in the food business, are gathered. At such events as the Annual Convention of American Home Economics Association and the Food Forum, Joyce gets word of new developments in food and learns how she can best tailor her material to modern food interests. Occasionally her job takes her to radio and television stations to tell the consumer side of the plentiful-foods story.

James A. Hutchins, Jr., who had served as Deputy Director of AMS' Food Distribution Division since November 1961, has been appointed agricultural attaché in Cairo, United Arab Republic, with reporting responsibility also for Sudan. He has succeeded Herbert K. Ferguson, who resigned.

Mrs. Joyce Short, AMS

Patent advisor cited

Dr. Merle M. Krider received a *Certificate of Merit* and "quality increase" in salary in recognition of his work as patent advisor at USDA's eastern utilization research and development division, Wyndmoor, Pa.

He has been a member of the Wyndmoor laboratory staff since 1949, and for the past 7 years has evaluated all discoveries made by scientists there with respect to obtaining patents. During this time he has filed an average of 20 applications a year with the U.S. Patent Office, of which an average of 16 a year were granted.

An indication of the care with which Dr. Krider's applications are prepared is that in 7 years only seven interferences have been issued against them by parties claiming to hold patents on the same invention, and all seven have been decided in favor of the Department.

Patents on inventions of employees made as part of their work for the Department are assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture in their name, and cost-free licenses to use the patents are available to any U.S. citizen.

Rare songbird to be protected

For the first time the Forest Service has planned special forest management to benefit a half-ounce songbird. The bird so honored is the Kirtland's Warbler, now on the world list of endangered species. The Kirtland Warbler's Management Area has been set aside in the Huron National Forest in Michigan's Lower Peninsula.

Research laboratory appointment

Dr. Wojcik

Dr. Bruno H. Wojcik, Scientific Advisor for Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp., is the new assistant director for industrial development of USDA's southern utilization research and development division, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Wojcik received his B.S. degree from the University of Illinois, and his Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin. Shortly afterward he joined the Hooker Electrochemical Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y., as research supervisor and assistant to the plant superintendent.

During 1942–45, he had charge of a Government job assigned to the Hooker Co. for the Atomic Energy Commission's Manhattan Project in connection with the development of the atom bomb.

In 1950, he went to the Mathieson Chemical Corp. in Niagara Falls as associate director of petrochemical research.

In his new ARS position, he is liaison between research scientists at the New Orleans Laboratory and industry. He keeps industrial organizations informed on research developments likely to be of interest to them in the utilization of southern agricultural products, and works with them in the adoption of these developments. Through such activities he promotes the expanded use of cotton, cottonseed, tung, rice, citrus fruits, naval stores, and other southern-grown commodities.

USDA Activities Committee

Bert D. Miner, FCS, is new chairman of the USDA Employees Activities Committee. He has succeeded John T. Greco, AMS, who transferred to the Department of Defense. Dr. Edwin L. Cox, Plant Industry Station, ARS, was elected vice chairman.

The USDA Employees Activities Committee is comprised of representatives from the recreation associations of Department agencies in the Washington, D.C., and Beltsville area. The committee provides guidance and leadership for employee recreational activities including supervision of the Employees Activities Office.

Personnel of the ARS animal disease eradication division, Phoenix, Ariz., who recently received awards for outstanding service in training programs. Left to right—Willard L. Clarkson, administrative assistant; Dr. John R. Tweed, assistant veterinarian in charge; Dr. E. R. Mackey, veterinarian in charge; Mrs. Nora Redmond, clerk; Dr. Donald Miller, assistant director, ADED, Washington, D.C.—who presented the awards; Mrs. Levira Howe, administrative clerk; Mrs. Leah Parton, secretary; Miss Mamie Gearson, clerk; and Mrs. Charline Brodie, clerk.

Training guides win awards

Certificates of Merit and a group award of $1,500 were presented recently to the office of personnel, ARS animal disease eradication division at Phoenix, Ariz. The group was honored for its outstanding work in training personnel under the Veterinary Administrator Development Program and the Administrative Training Program.

The Phoenix Office of the Animal Disease Eradication Division was designated as a training station in 1954 for advancement in management and administration. To date, 82 veterinarians and administrative personnel from all parts of the U.S. have had training at this station.

$4,000 saving

Willie L. Haynes, communications officer for the eastern region, U.S. Forest Service, received a *Certificate of Merit* and $200 for outstanding work at ceremonies held recently at regional office headquarters at Upper Darby, Pa.

Mr. Haynes got the award for developing and building a tone generator which greatly improved radio communication on the Forest system. He built the generator for less than $50, while manufactured instruments for the same purpose were quoted at about $200. As a result, savings for the first year are estimated at more than $4,000.

Plentiful foods

USDA's December list:

Featured—Beef and pecans.

Other plentifuls—Pork, turkeys, apples, cranberries, peanuts and peanut products.

A. Richard DeFelice, FAS

OGC attorney cited

Miss Helen M. Waters, attorney in the Office of the General Counsel at San Francisco, recently received a *Certificate of Merit* and cash award for exceptional competence in carrying a heavy workload.

Miss Waters, a native of Washington, D.C., is a member of the District of Columbia and California Bar. She has been employed in the San Francisco Office of the General Counsel since 1942.

More international trade

EXPORTS from American farms are expected to set a new record of $5.5 billion this year. To help accomplish this, the Department cooperates with the food trade in carrying on an intensive market development program in 50 countries around the world.

A key man in the Department in this program is A. Richard DeFelice, new Assistant Administrator for International Trade, Foreign Agricultural Service. His job is formulating and coordinating proposed USDA positions in foreign trade negotiations and trade agreements. He is also responsible for determining the impact of trade agreements on our foreign agricultural markets.

Mr. DeFelice is a native of Cliffwood, N.J. He received an A.B. degree in economics from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and a Juris D. degree from George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

He came to the Department in 1934 with what is now the Office of the General Counsel. In 1954, he transferred to FAS where he served as chief of the International agreements branch, director of the trade policy division, and Deputy Assistant Administrator, agricultural trade policy and analysis.

Before his recent appointment as Assistant Administrator, he was serving as Deputy Assistant Administrator for International Affairs.

In 1957, he received the Department's *Superior Service Award* for vigorous leadership in advancing the interests of American agriculture through helping achieve liberalization of foreign trade controls.

He has represented the Department and the U.S. Government at many international agricultural trade conferences.

Year-round azalea blooms

Dr. Neil W. Stuart, ARS horticulturist, and a small staff of coworkers have developed special treatments which induce azaleas to bloom out of season—any month of the year.

This means that homeowners may soon be able to buy potted azaleas in bloom for Christmas, Mothers' Day, or any other time of the year.

There are two kinds of treatment: Chemical growth retardants applied as leaf sprays, and reducing the duration of light the plants receive in each 24-hour period. These treatments apply only to greenhouse azaleas, and both are usually necessary for best results.

Mrs. Mary S. Raley—better known among her associates as "Joyce"—was chosen to receive the 1963 Forest Service *Rangerette* Award. She is shown here receiving the "Rangerette" corsage from Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff. The award is made annually to a woman employee who has done an outstanding job in a gracious manner, and who has been helpful to fellow workers and the public. Mrs. Raley is a veteran of 10 years with the Forest Service and is presently in charge of employee placement in the Washington, D.C., office. She is a native of Macon, N.C.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . Potatoes are called "spuds" because they were once considered unfit for human consumption? In the days of Sir Walter Raleigh, the potato was taken to Ireland to relieve famine. There were Irishmen who thought potatoes were poisonous, or at least "unwholesome," and they organized a group known as the Society for the Prevention of Unwholesome Diet. S.P.U.D. lost its battle to ban potatoes which became a staple in the Irish menu. Somehow the tuber picked up the initials of the Irish society, which wanted to ban them, and they've been spuds ever since.

. . . The sun never sets on American agricultural attachés? From Stockholm to Pretoria—from Dublin to Rangoon—agricultural attachés represent the U.S. Department of Agriculture at 61 posts, covering over 100 countries.

SAFETY NOW

He just don't like people

A strong supporter for maintaining wilderness areas would be a bear in the Seven Devils area of the Salmon River district of the Nez Perce National Forest.

Reports from Ace Barton, assistant ranger in the district, indicate this bear just doesn't want his wilderness contaminated by anything having to do with man.

This bear tore down signs and ripped a telephone off a tree and hurled it into the woods. At first, the rangers blamed human vandalism, but tooth and claw marks showed it to be the work of a bear.

The rangers haven't caught up with him yet, but when they do they may find him pretty antisocial. Or it may be a cantankerous female.

—Adapted from item in Northern Region News

A Yearbook for everyone

"A PLACE TO LIVE," the 1963 Yearbook of Agriculture, considers in depth some new developments in the national scene—rural areas development, recreation, rehabilitation of communities, retraining of displaced workers, open space, and urban sprawl. It makes a fresh appraisal of continuing problems—family farms, taxation of farmland awaiting subdivisions, rural-urban relationships, credit. It looks into the future of small towns, rural institutions, suburbia, farm ownership, and more.

All in all, it is a many-sided exploration of America's land and people, institutions and living patterns, a book, as Secretary Freeman says in the foreword, that calls "for discussion, cooperation, and vision to channel great forces of change in directions that ensure that America will always be a good place to live."

A Place to Live contains 79 chapters by 92 writers, 608 pages, and about 400 thousand words. The publication date was November 4. Copies can be bought from the Superintendent of Documents for 3 dollars, which makes it, according to one of the first reviewers, "an extraordinary bargain, a book of inestimable value and interest to all Americans, wherever they live."

USDA publications

A new *"List of Available Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture"* is off the press and available for distribution. This new catalog lists 2,221 publications. Of these 1,815 are free and 406 are for sale.

Two new subject headings have been added—Civil Defense and Rural Areas Development.

Copies may be obtained from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

Today this country is providing food for some 77 million people in 112 nations through our foreign donation program.

November 20, 1963 Vol. XXII, No. 24

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USDA

Employee News Bulletin

FOR DECEMBER 4, 1963

As I see it

I HAVE HAD a long association with agriculture and with the Department of Agriculture. Yet not until I took on the assignment of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Consumer Services did I fully appreciate the immense scope of service performed by this Department—and the tremendous efficiency with which it is performed.

I have never known abler or more dedicated people. You—and the Department—have made immense contributions to this Nation.

Service to the farmers of America is the primary responsibility of the Department. But, unfortunately, too few people know about or appreciate the fact that this is also a department of all the people—and not solely a department for farmers. Some people seem to think that price support and related operations are the only job of USDA. They either take for granted or forget the other things we do. They forget that this Department ranks among the greatest research, conservation, farm insurance, financing and action agencies in the world.

The fact that Americans today enjoy the best and most varied diet in the world—for a smaller portion of their income than ever before—is due in no small part to the research, services, and regulatory programs of the Department.

Without these aids to both production and marketing, it is unlikely that the American food economy—and the entire economy, for that matter—could have developed as it has.

Yet it has become fashionable in some places to castigate all government works as "unproductive," by which it is usually meant that they do not add to the total of goods and services produced in the Nation. It is implicitly assumed that by doing away with governmental services, we could save a lot of money.

If this should ever happen, let the consumer beware.

This reasoning always reminds me of the story about the goose that laid the golden eggs. You remember, the king who thought he could find a short cut to riches by killing her off. He ended up without even a goose.

Actually, of course, the contributions of government services—and government workers—to the economy have been tremendous and worth far more than their cost. Just one marketing research project, for instance—the design of a new fruit and vegetable wholesale center for New York City—will save an estimated $10 million a year in reduced handling costs and reduced waste and spoilage. This is roughly twice the annual cost of all marketing research done by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

So I think that each one of us should do all we can to bring the American people a better understanding of what *our* Department, at least, is doing for them. This will not only improve the public impression of the Department, but will make it possible for a better-informed public to make better and more profitable use of the services we provide.

I intend to do my best to bring this story to people—I hope you will, too.

—George L. Mehren,
Assistant Secretary

Dr. Alfred L. Edwards,
Deputy Assistant Secretary

Deputy Assistant Secretary

RURAL AREAS development is on the move. Two-thirds of the Nation's 3,072 counties now have active RAD committees working toward more jobs and other opportunities. To help meet the administrative challenges of this expansion and other responsibilities assigned to John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary for Rural Development and Conservation, a new Deputy Assistant Secretary has been named. He is Dr. Alfred L. Edwards, an economist at Michigan State University prior to his recent appointment.

The new Deputy Assistant Secretary will help Mr. Baker in his duties "across the board." This includes working with the Farmers Home Administration, Forest Service, Office of Rural Areas Development, Rural Electrification Administration and Soil Conservation Service.

Dr. Edwards is a native of Key West, Fla. He holds a B.A. degree from Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., and an M.A. from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. He got his Ph. D. in economics from Iowa State University, Ames.

From 1949–54, Dr. Edwards served with the Department of Social Science, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. He was with the Department of Economics at Iowa State University in 1956–57, and at Michigan State University, 1957–60. From 1960–62, he served as economics adviser to the University of Nigeria, in West Africa. He returned to Michigan State in 1962.

Dr. Edwards has published studies in city and local government debt in Michigan, property taxation and land reform in Iraq, and Nigerian economic development. He has held 3 fellowships and is a member of the American Economic Association and the Tax Institute of America.

During World War II he served for 3 years with the Army Signal Corps.

Federal employment since 1955 has increased only 8 percent while employment in local governments has risen 56 percent.

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Sharing our "know-how"

A MAN FROM Tanganyika to study soil chemistry . . . 2 teachers from Surinam to observe extension education methods . . . a veterinarian from Turkey seeking facts on livestock disease.

Agriculturalists like these arrive at the U.S. Department of Agriculture every day for technical training. Last year, the Department provided training programs for nearly 4,000 agricultural specialists. The objective: To equip foreign "participants" with knowledge and skills which will enable them to more rapidly develop their nations' economy.

This training is coordinated by the Foreign Training Division of the USDA International Agricultural Development Service. This is accomplished in cooperation with agencies of the Department and land-grant institutions. Most participants come to the U.S. under sponsorship of the Agency for International Development—AID. This means most are hand-picked for U.S. training by AID advisors with whom they have been working.

A common sequence of events for a foreign participant who comes for agricultural training is: (1) 2 weeks of orientation in Washington, D.C., (2) work with a land-grant university, (3) then several months of practical observation, and (4) a final week of review and evaluation in Washington, D.C., before returning to his native land. Most common fields of study include agricultural extension, animal husbandry, soils and soils management, and farm credit.

The Department provides many training experiences for participants in laboratories, regional centers and county offices. Many participants, however, need specialized coursework at a university and sometimes a college degree. A large share of the training, therefore, is conducted by land-grant universities. Last year, for example, the University of California cooperated with USDA in training 228 AID participants in agriculture. Texas A&M trained 147, the Univeristy of Arizona 138, and Ohio State University 135.

Many AID participants in the past year came from Brazil, India, Nigeria, Indonesia, Kenya and Tanganyika. More came from Africa than any other area. There were 566 in 1963, more than 10 times the number arriving from Africa in 1958. Other areas represented by large numbers of agricultural specialists last year were Latin America, the Near East and South Asia.

Perched on his hay making machine, a Vermont farmer explains his dairy operation to Suliman Belo, information trainee from Sudan. While in Vermont, Mr. Belo studied with J. W. "Jack" Spaven, extension editor and head of the Information Staff, University of Vermont. Here he planned and produced educational materials for the press, radio and television. He was also given an opportunity to see first hand how Vermont farm families benefit from a modern and aggressive educational-information program.

Through this program and these foreign participants, the U.S. is sharing its knowledge and skill in agricultural production. As a former participant wrote last month from rural Nyasaland, "Villagers are now doing their own self-help schemes, building roads, schools, forming farm clubs and developing farm cooperatives. We are going on a pace that demands education and experience. The training in the U.S. will do much in my country and has brightened my future."

Denver USDA Club

A better understanding of the U.S. Department of Agriculture—what it does, its many programs and operations and what the various agencies do, and why—is one of the major goals of USDA clubs. In keeping with this goal, the Denver USDA Club used its November meeting to find out about the Agricultural Marketing Service. William Cosper of AMS told club members how his agency is organized and what it does to carry out its role in the Department.

Our agricultural attaches

SELLING U.S. farm products abroad is a $5-billion-a-year business.

To represent this country in this big export enterprise, the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture maintains agricultural attachés or officers at 61 foreign posts. These are located in countries around the world, from El Salvador to Ethiopia and from Canada to the Congo.

The attaché is "attached to" an Embassy and the officer to a Consulate General. Aiding these men are a total of 30 assistant attaches; 33 American secretaries; and at individual posts, a staff of local agricultural assistants ranging up to 10 in number, depending on the workload.

Each attaché and members of his staff spend a good share of their time seeking markets for American farm products. They also have a heavy schedule of agricultural reporting and analysis. They collaborate with other Embassy officers in negotiations with foreign officials. They assist official visitors and traders and cooperate with their diplomatic colleagues to reduce trade barriers.

All these activities revolve around these basic duties: (1) To represent U.S. agriculture abroad. (2) Expand foreign outlets for American farm products. (3) Report on foreign production, use, and marketing of agricultural commodities including competition faced by U.S. farm exports.

The attachés' work varies considerably depending on the economic climate and this country's interest in the areas covered. Despite this variation, the attachés usually have similar backgrounds. This means coming from a rural area where he has had farm experience and that he is a graduate of a land-grant college or university with one or more degrees in agriculture or economics. To this has been added experience in price analysis, farm management, marketing of agricultural products, statistics and other domestic agricultural activities.

Equipped with such a background, today's agricultural attaché is a valuable member of the foreign service team of the United States.

New book on cooperatives

Farmers in Business is the title of a new book by Joseph G. Knapp, Administrator, Farmer Cooperative Service. It brings together a selection of his writings on the coperative form of business enterprise and is published by the American Institute of Cooperation.

Suggestions do pay off. For submitting her idea on a simplified method of reporting coded data on Time and Progress Reports, Mrs. Marilyn Lamoreaux, of the Michigan State Soil Conservation office at East Lansing, was awarded a *Certificate of Merit* and $815. Allen J. Collins, State Conservationist, is shown making the presentation. Adding their congratulations are E. J. Peterson (left), chief, employee development and safety branch, SCS, Washington, D.C., and S. K. Kamminga (right), Michigan State administrative officer.

Travel Club reports

New records were established in 1963 by the USDA Travel Club—number of tours, the number of days spent in travel, volume of business, and number of members.

The club sponsored 32 tours during the year. Nine of these were to foreign countries including a round-the-world trip by jet. Other foreign tours have included a trip to Mexico, 2 trips to Europe, a tour of the Scandinavian countries, 2 trips to Tangier Island, a visit to the British Isles, and another to Spain.

Domestic tours have included trips to famous gardens, historic spots and scenic areas.

The membership of the club has grown from 365 in 1958 to nearly 3,000.

Field employees and retirees are invited to join the club and to participate in the many sponsored tours.

For further information write or call Mrs. Betty Brooks, Welfare and Activities Office, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250. Phone DU 8-6229.

Officers of the club for the coming year:

Everett H. F. Felber, ASCS, president; Albert R. Graf, ERS, vice president; Berniece M. Helgeson, SCS, secretary; and Denver E. Clubb, REA, treasurer.

Secretary Freeman:

"THIS IS THE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM—All the resources and agencies of the Department are contributing to this effort. It emphasizes the use, not idling, of land; the development of communities, not their stagnation and decline. Its aim is a rural renaissance through a host of new opportunities in rural areas . . . ranging from onfarm recreation for pay to new industry . . . from improved housing to modern community water systems . . . from new ways to utilize what the land produces to more adequate water systems . . . from new ways to utilize what the land produces to more adequate supplies of water needed for industrial development. RAD seeks in effect, to help the rural community compete not only for a fair share of our growing economy, but also for the affection of its own sons and daughters."

—"Report and Review" meeting at Worthington, Minn.

SAFETY NOW

As others see us

WHAT IS the public image of the Federal employee?

In the view of L. J. Andolsek, newly appointed Civil Service Commissioner, "We can say it is not everything we would like it to be, but it certainly is on the upgrade."

Commissioner Andolsek was in the Department recently to address a luncheon meeting of the Organization of Professional Employees of the Department of Agriculture (OPEDA) in Washington, D.C. At this meeting he said that there still is too large a segment of the general public that believes civil servants to be "an army of clerks feeding at the public trough."

Commending OPEDA for the job it is doing to upgrade career agriculture professionals through its Science Fair and other means, Commissioner Andolsek urged Government employees not to allow derogatory remarks to go unchallenged. He said:

"It is not sufficient that we on the inside know such statements to be based on myth, half-truths and untruths. If we know such accusations to be false, and do nothing about them, the only result can be embarrassment to us when they are repeated. We are under an obligation to do something to refute the allegations not after the fact, but before further damage is done."

The Civil Service Commissioner reminded OPEDA members that there is plenty of ammunition available—in the good works of career professionals. Reviewing some of these, he pointed out that:

- It was a 26 year-old college student working in the Food and Drug Administration that is credited with making the key identification in F&D's research into the controversial "anti-cancer" drug, krebiozen.
- It was Federal laboratories that were responsible for the 1st successful electronic computer, neon lights, the technique for mass production of penicillin, the proximity fuse, aerosol bombs, wash-and-wear fabrics and many other discoveries.

Commissioner Andolsek specifically commended Department of Agriculture researchers for their work with growth regulators, research into herbicides and insecticides, and many others.

Membership in the Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is now over 7,000.

Farmer committees

FOR MORE than 30 years many farm programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have been administered at the local level by farmer committees. This use of local committees has often been referred to as "democracy in action."

These local ASC community committees are the foundation of the farmer committee system. They are elected by their neighbors and they are familiar with farming conditions and problems around them. With this understanding they can recommend how to get the best results from farm programs. They are available to help the ASC county committees administrate these programs.

Among the responsibilities and duties of ASC county committees are:

Production adjustment—This includes determining the size of individual farm acreage allotments each year and establishing normal yields, considering complaints of producers, supervising referendums of marketing quotas, and determining penalties and adjustments.

Conservation of soil, water and wildlife—Local farmer committeemen recommend changes and adjustments in the Agricultural Conservation Program. They review farmer requests for cost-sharing in carrying out conservation measures approved under ACP. They see that conservation practices meet specifications.

Price support—ASC county committees supervise the determination of producer's eligibility, appoint loan clerks and witnesses, and decide what is adequate collateral for loans.

Storage—They give general supervision to Commodity Credit Corporation-owned facilities, determine if proposed farm storage is adequate and determine the accuracy of loans.

In the sugar program, they hold hearings and make decisions on labor wage claims, and make determinations as to sugar payments and production.

In connection with emergency disaster assistance, they decide if a victim is eligible for help, and how much help, when farmland is damaged by flood, drought, fire, or other natural disaster.

Committeemen also serve in local civil defense programs and in Rural Areas Development committees.

Ralph W. Sherman, ARS, has written a history of OPEDA which will soon be available for distribution.

Boyd L. Rasmussen,
Deputy Chief, Forest Service

Out of the past

A beautiful Oriental tree, that until recently had been thought to be found only in fossil form, will soon be available to homeowners in this country. Botanic gardens and arboretums are distributing a limited number of young trees to the nursery industry for commercial propagation.

These young trees—a selected form of the Dawn Redwood—were grown from stocks supplied by the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C., which is part of the Agricultural Research Service.

The new ornamental, which has been named National, is a deciduous conifer that resembles the bald cypress more closely than it does the redwood. It has a narrow-pyramidal shape and produces bright green summer foliage that turns copper red in the fall.

Dr. Francis DeVos, assistant director of the Arboretum, says the tree has grown to a height of 35 feet in 10 years from seed and 11 feet in 5 years from cuttings. When fully grown, it can be expected to reach 65 to 70 feet.

A living stand of the trees, that had been known only through fossil remains in various parts of the world, was found in China about 20 years ago. Since, seeds have been brought to this country and seedlings started at USDA's Plant Introduction Station at Glen Dale, Md. Several hundred have been grown at the Arboretum for evaluation.

Forest Service appointment

Boyd L. Rasmussen, head of the Northern Region of the Forest Service, will become Forest Service Deputy Chief in charge of State and private forestry Jan. 5. He will succeed William S. Swingler, who is retiring Dec. 30.

Mr. Rasmussen is career forester of some 27 years with the Forest Service. A graduate of Oregon State University, he first served with the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station in Portland, Oreg. He subsequently served on several National Forests in the Northwest, as ranger, staff officer, and as supervisor.

In 1952, Mr. Rasmussen was assigned to the division of fire control in the Washington, D.C. office. Two years later he was promoted to Assistant Regional Forester in charge of fire control and State and private cooperative forestry programs in the Forest Service Intermountain Region with headquarters in Ogden, Utah. In 1959 he returned to Washington, D.C., where he served as assistant to the Deputy Chief in charge of National Forest Resource Management.

In 1961, he was named Regional Forester in charge of the Northern Rocky Mountain Region which includes Montana, northern Idaho and eastern Washington.

In his new position, Mr. Rasmussen will be responsible for Forest Service cooperation with State foresters, private forest owners, and with other Government agencies to protect and improve forest lands. Forty-nine States are participating in these cooperative programs with the Forest Service.

Pesticide Safety

The first rule of safety in using any pesticide is to read and follow the directions and precautions on the label, advises a new USDA leaflet—*Safe Use of Pesticides—in the Home—in the Garden.*

Get your copy from the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250.

December 4, 1963 Vol. XXII, No. 25

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USDA

Employee News Bulletin

FOR DECEMBER 18, 1963

Our public services

"FEW CONSUMERS seem to fully appreciate that the services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture benefit them as much as they do farmers, perhaps even more," says George L. Mehren, Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Consumer Services.

"Yet in addition to all those services which benefit them indirectly—such as soil conservation, water and wildlife conservation, research, credit, and many others—the Department conducts more direct services for consumers than any other department or agency of the Federal Government."

Some of these are in research—on food, nutrition, clothing, fabrics, housing and home equipment. Some are in recreation on our National Forests or projects developed under the Rural Areas Development Program.

Others mentioned by Mr. Mehren include:

Federal standards of quality that have been developed for every major farm product, and the Department's grading service which certifies these standards.

Meat and poultry inspection which assure wholesomeness of important perishable food.

Federal-State market news and crop and livestock estimates, to help keep everyone informed, through the whole marketing process, from the farmer to the consumer.

Regulatory programs to assure fair dealing and open competition in the market place.

Marketing agreements and orders to help stabilize markets and prices for milk, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

Publication of "plentiful foods" lists which help the housewife take advantage of foods in abundant supply.

The School Lunch Program in which the Department cooperates in providing a nutritious noon meal to 16 million school children.

714-515 C43-63

TO: All Department Employees

THE WORLD, our Nation, and Agriculture have lost a great leader. It is for us in the Department of Agriculture to do our part to carry forward what he began—to realize in full measure the promise of Agriculture to people everywhere.

The World, our Nation, and Agriculture are fortunate that our new President is a strong leader not only trained and dedicated but also in tune with the needs of our time. President Johnson's roots are deep in agrarian life. We can look forward with confidence to continuing understanding, dedication and leadership from the Chief Executive of our Nation.

May we carry forward resolutely with full confidence what we have accomplished thus far. We have only begun our journey to a better world of peace and plenty that this new age of abundance promises all mankind if we will it, and if we are sufficiently determined to do it.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture will carry forward resolutely and confidently in that spirit.

Orville L. Freeman

New attache to Portugal

Larry F. Thomasson is the new agricultural attache in Lisbon, Portugal. He succeeded Roy Sellers who returned to FAS in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Thomasson, native of Bassett, Va., has been assistant agricultural attache in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil since July 1961. He joined the Department as an agricultural economist with FAS' trade policy division in 1958.

Favorable year ahead

"THE ECONOMY is buoyant and the outlook is favorable for 1964," said Roy Daly, Chief of the Outlook and Projections Branch of the Economic Research Service, Daly made this observation at the USDA's 41st Annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference.

Daly tempered his comments, however, with, "the course and vigor of economic activity in 1964 will depend . . . on the size and timing of the proposed tax cut."

Farm income is expected to be down in the year to come. This was highlighted by remarks of C. Kyle Randall, Chief of the Farm Income Branch of ERS, who said, "Because of less income from wheat, we are likely to have a small decline in gross income, and realized net income is likely to be down, possibly by 5 percent or more. However, the per capita personal income of the farm population from all sources may be about as high as this year."

Secretary Freeman outlined the importance of world markets for U.S. farm products. The Secretary said, "American agriculture is playing an expanding role in the international economy, and world markets are of increasing importance to American agriculture. Never before have international affairs and agricultural problems been more closely entwined."

The Conference was attended by agricultural and home economists from State Extension Services and Land Grant Colleges, along with representatives of farm organizations and businesses interested in farm prospects.

ARS Administrator honored

Dr. Byron T. Shaw, ARS Administrator, was recently elected to the Board of Trustees of the Nutrition Foundation. He joins other distinguished scientists, educators and industry executives on the Board of Trustees and Advisory Committee of this Foundation which provides grants to universities and similar institutions for research and education in the science of nutrition.

Also elected Public Trustees were Dr. John A. Hannah, President of Michigan State University, and Dr. Charles H. Best, University of Toronto.

The Nutrition Foundation has appropriated more than $7 billion as grants-in-aid since it was established in 1942. Its membership consists of 73 companies in food and related industries.

E-Bonds for Security

Food for Peace

NEARLY 10 years ago the people of America launched a great crusade against world hunger—a crusade of giving—a sharing of the abundant harvests of this country. Since then, needy people around the world have received more than $12 billion worth of food and fiber from the U.S., either as an outright gift or on special concessional sale terms.

This vast program is carried out under authority of Public Law 480—The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. This law provides authority for concessional sales—and gifts—of surplus U.S. agricultural commodities to friendly foreign nations. This humanitarian effort to eliminate hunger from the face of the earth has become known around the world as "Food for Peace."

This program is many things to many people. To a starving child in Pakistan, it is life. To a schoolboy in Bolivia, it is lunch. To a small girl in Hong Kong, it is a bowl of rice. To 92 million people in more than 100 countries, it is an essential part of their daily food. More than 40 million children in 91 countries eat food from American farms under the Food for Peace school lunch program.

When disaster strikes, American food is rushed to the scene through voluntary agencies such as Church World Service, Red Cross, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee, Lutheran World Relief, and agencies of the United Nations.

Victims of a severe earthquake in Iran, for example, were eating American food within 24 hours after the disaster. Eighteen days later, 1,500 tons of food had been given to 15,000 families in more than 200 villages.

Veteran forester honored

William S. Mauldin, Jr., superintendent of the Harrison Experimental Forest in Mississippi was honored recently as the individual who had done most for forestry in southern Mississippi during the past year. Mr. Mauldin was presented an engraved gold watch during ceremonies at the 15th annual Southern Mississippi Forestry Field Day at the Experimental Forest, located near Gulfport, Miss.

Mr. Mauldin, a veteran of 20 years with the Forest Service, received the award from James E. Bryan, chief forester of the Dantzler Lumber Co. This is the in that part of the State. This is the 1st time this award has been given to a career employee of the Forest Service.

One of the final steps in production—casing in or binding—of *A Place to Live*, the 1963 Yearbook of Agriculture, is inspected in this picture by (left to right) Yearbook Editor Alfred Stefferud; Frank H. Mortimer, Assistant Planning-Production Manager for Typography and Design, the Government Printing Office; and James L. Harrison, Public Printer of the United States. Printing and binding the 275,000 copies of the Yearbook require 3 or 4 months and take about 325 tons of paper, 37 thousand yards of cloth, 3 tons of metal, and 1,262 pounds of ink. It is thought to be the biggest production job of the biggest printing plant in the world.

Moldable cotton fabrics

Women may soon be wearing neater and better fitting shoes because the pointed toes will be made from a cotton fabric that is molded to shape instead of using tiny folds and tucks now in use. Upholstered sofas, chairs and other furniture may be covered with fabrics that will be molded to fit the corners and curves. Women's hats may be molded to shape instead of being pieced together.

These are but a few of the possibilities seen for the moldable cotton fabrics developed at the ARS Southern Utilization Laboratory at New Orleans, La. The chemical process for molding cotton fabrics was worked out by chemists at the laboratory as a part of the Department's broad effort to find new uses for agricultural products.

During the development of stretch cottons at the New Orleans laboratory, A. S. Cooper, Jr., A. M. Walker, and W. G. Sloan found that if this fabric was chemically treated and molded it would hold the shape of the mold permanently.

The molding process they worked out involves treating the fabric with a solution of sodium hydroxide, which gives it stretch by making the fibers and yarns twist and shrink. Next, the fabric is wet with chemicals of the type used to make wash-and-wear cotton. Finally, it was stretched over a heated mold of a desired shape. The heat of the mold dries the fabric and causes the chemicals to "lock" it into shape.

Do-it-yourself housing

Decent houses for low-income farm laborers? How?

The way has been shown by 3 Mexican-American farm-laborer families at Goshen, Calif. During the winter when there was no cotton to chop or pick, these 3 families built attractive houses worth $8,000 to $10,000 at savings of from $3,000 to $4,000.

In an experiment in government financed do-it-yourself rural housing, these 3 families have shown that it can be done. The experiment got underway last January when Farmers Home Administration made loans averaging $6,000 to each of the 3 seasonal farm-laborer families.

When construction began, the members of these families hardly knew how to hammer a nail or saw a board. They learned as they went along under the careful guidance of an experienced contractor and builder who is with the American Friends Service Committee as home construction adviser.

The conversion of their housing dream into reality is stimulating other families in the area. Seven more in Goshen plan to start building soon, and a group of families in nearby Cutler hope to follow, says John Wilson, local FHA supervisor.

"This may be one answer to the knotty problem of rural housing," says Howard Bertsch, FHA Administrator.

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

. . . When the 1st REA telephone loan was authorized in 1949, only 38 percent of U.S. farms had telephone service? Today an estimated 74 percent have phones. REA loans are made to cooperatives and independent telephone companies for extending or improving service. A specific requirement of the rural telephone program, as set down by Congress, is that it make telephone service available to the widest practicable number of rural users.

. . . More timber was cut from National Forests in the quarter ending Sept. 30 than in any previous 3-month period on record? This record harvest amounted to 3.5 billion board feet—an increase of 400 million over the same quarter last year, the previous quarter record.

. . . Food costs have risen less since 1947–49 than most other consumer items in the cost-of-living index? For all items on the list, the increase in cost to 1962 was 29 percent. For all food, the increase was 22 percent. For rent, it was 45 percent, and for medical care, 67 percent.

. . . The farmer gets none of the increase in cost for the food he produces? In fact, he receives 12 percent less for the farm food "market basket" than he did in 1947–49. The farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar was 36 cents in August—3 cents less than for a year earlier.

. . . Most research in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, both fundamental and applied, results from problems faced by the people of this country? Some of these are emergency problems, such as an animal disease or a crop ravaged by insects. Others are important to large groups of people and for the economy of our country. Examples of broad research are studies on the composition of milk or cotton, or on the improvement of livestock.

. . . The average worker on U.S. farms now produces food and fiber for 29 persons? As recently as 1950, this figure was only 15. This amazing record of increasing farm output would, of course, have been impossible without the machinery, the fuel, the seed and fertilizers, the pesticides, and the vast array of other technology that came from the nonfarm economy.

Get the Safety Habit

Two USDA plant explorers exchange notes with their Soviet counterparts at the Nikitsky Botanical Garden, a Russian arboretum at Yalta, during a 45-day tour of the Soviet Union in search of plants for American plant breeders. From left to right—N. V. Ryndin, Assistant Director of the Russian arboretum; Dr. D. H. Scott, head of ARS small fruit and grape investigations; Dr. John L. Creech, assistant chief of ARS new crops research branch; and an interpreter.

Plant explorers return

Dr. John L. Creech and Dr. Donald H. Scott, ARS horticulturists and the first American plant explorers allowed in Russia since 1929, have returned with propagation stocks of many fruits and ornamentals expected to prove valuable to plant breeders in this country.

Bud shoots from wild apple, pear and cherry trees, as well as cultivated varieties of many fruits having exceptional hardiness in cold weather, are among the findings of the explorers.

The tree fruit collection should prove valuable to U.S. breeders to originate improved varieties of fruits and to develop hardier, more drought-resistant root stocks. The 2 scientists found apples, for example, being raised in some areas where annual rainfall averages as little as 12 inches.

Dr. Scott, who heads ARS small fruit and grape investigations, reported finding a green seedless grape variety, recently developed by the Soviets, that produces table fruit far bigger and with crisper flesh than any now grown in the U.S. "We have hopes that this new grape may be introduced as a new variety in California, or in any case, serve as a valuable new parent stock in our breeding programs," he said.

Ornamentals were not nearly as plentiful as fruit species, but the explorers found a showy, cream-colored canna at the Nikitsky Botanical Garden in Yalta which may prove to be a good hedge plant in dry areas. They also made collections of wild dogwoods, the berries of which are edible and used to make jam in Russia.

The 45-day trip, which stretched from Leningrad to Central Asia, was arranged last summer by Secretary Orville L. Freeman during a visit to the Soviet Union to confer with Russian state agricultural planners.

Dallas AMS employee cited

Harry C. Freeman, food distribution division, AMS, Dallas, Texas, recently received the Dallas Federal Business Association's Honor Award for 1963. He was honored for outstanding contributions in the administration of the National School Lunch and Special Milk programs in private schools in Arkansas, Colorado and Texas.

He was cited also for his development of a "Questions and Answers" booklet which has resulted in substantial savings to the Federal Government and a better working relationship between participating schools and the Department of Agriculture.

During fiscal 1963, FHA made 19,868 housing loans valued at $186,710,000—8,519 more loans, and an increase of $90,282,000 over 1962.

Suggestions Pay Off

Skiers on the slopes of Mt. Hood, Mt. Hood Winter Sports Area, Oregon, Mt. Hood National Forest.

Reaching the public

A new approach in the distribution of Home and Garden Bulletins and similar Department publications is being tried out. Copies of selected bulletins and leaflets are being put in banks, supermarkets and garden centers. Order blanks are available at the display and "customers" may order the publications they want.

A recent report for the Washington, D.C. suburban area shows that in the last 9 months shoppers ordered 3,800 USDA food booklets from pegboard displays at 11 co-op supermarkets. Their interest was shown in the fact that they filled out the order form and sent it in to the Department for the publications. Those who are studying this method of distribution of USDA publications feel that many of these "customers" would not have received the booklets in any other way.

At Berkeley, a California co-op chain of 8 stores is considering similar displays of USDA publications.

Cash for an idea

For developing a handbook of office procedures for use by the product and process evaluation staff in the ARS Administrator's office, Mrs. Kathryn Prater received a *Certificate of Appreciation* and cash award. Mrs. Prater is administrative assistant to the PPE staff members, who evaluate the economic potential of proposed utilization research.

State income taxes

Civil Service Commission regulations have been amended to permit Federal agencies to withhold State income taxes from the salaries of Federal employees who live in that State but work in another.

Until now, deductions for State income taxes for the State where you live have been made only when you work in that State too, and when the State had an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The new regulations authorize Federal agencies to permit Federal employees, who live in one State and work in another, to make allotments for payment of income taxes to their State of residence.

The amended regulations apply only in 27 States and the District of Columbia which have entered into agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold State income taxes.

Federal workers who live in Maryland or Virginia but work in the District of Columbia, or those who live in the District but work in one of these States, may have State taxes withheld from their pay when their agencies authorize such deductions.

Plentiful foods

USDA's January list:

Featured—Canned corn and potatoes.

Other plentifuls—Beef, pork, apples, pecans, peanuts and peanut products.

Winter recreation

THIS IS the time of year when ski enthusiasts anxiously study weekend weather forecasts, and map trips to the nearest ski area. And, for many, chances are that the nearest and best ski area lies on one of the 154 National Forests.

Some 30 years ago, when skiing in America was in its infancy, forest rangers on skis pioneered the swooping slopes and plummeting hillsides of the snow-clad National Forests.

Today, with an estimated 5 million skiers in the country, there are 159 developed ski areas on National Forests in 18 States—within weekend driving distance of two-thirds of the nation.

These winter playgrounds, well designed and carefuly managed to meet Forest Service safety requirements. are built by ski clubs, State agencies, civic groups, and/or businessmen, and are operated as concessions under Forest Service permit. Forest Service safety and recreation experts keep a careful check on the use and capacities of these ski areas, so as to insure proper maintenance and handling of crowds.

Anyone interested in exploring the winter sports opportunities to be found on National Forests may obtain, free for the asking, a copy of the newly revised Forest Service booklet "Skiing the National Forests—America's Playgrounds." It gives up-to-date information on available ski areas, with a map to pinpoint their locations; describes the historical development and operation of National Forest ski areas, and outlines safety and courtesy rules for winter sports enthusiasts.

Knoxville USDA Club

Featured speaker at the December meeting of the Knoxville, Tenn., USDA Club was Dr. Charles E. Kellog, Deputy Administrator for Soil Survey, SCS, Washington, D.C. He spoke on "Soil Use and Public Policy."

The Knoxville Club has a membership of more than 100 Department employees.

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